THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 56. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Coal Mining Outrages.

The "W. B. A." Once More.

Persecution of Non-members

The Tragedy at Treverton.

Berks County Democracy.

A Row Among the Faithful.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OUTRAGES IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Another Terrible Murder Perpetrated by Union Miners, and Defended by the "W. B A."—A Man Killed in a Sick-room.

The *Miners' Journal* (Pottsville) of yesterday has the following:—

Yesterday we gave a history of one of the most hellish outrages that was ever perpetrated in any country, in which an American citizen, who had done nothing but gone to work to support his family, was most brutally murdered; and the fiends also attempted to hurl no less than fifteen persons into eternity. We to-day give the full particulars of the cold-blooded murder of another American citizen, in a sick-room, at Treverton, which has never been published in full before. A difficulty occurred with the men employed at the Trevorton Colliery and the clerk on pay-day.

The men ceased working for about two weeks, and after that they worked so irregularly that the colliery was losing money. The proprietor then engaged a number of men outside of the Union, and they were to go to work on the following Monday. Among the persons employed to go to work was a Mr. Berkheiser, an American-born citizen, who had resided there for about twenty years. On the Saturday previous he paid a visit to a near neighbor, an Englishman, by the name of Tiley, who had been confined to his bed for several years. The room in which he lay was on the first floor, with one window opening to the street. Berkheiser was setting at the foot of the bed, and Mrs. Tiley was sitting at the side of it, on a range with Berkheiser. Between 7 and 8 o'clock a flash of a pistol was observed and a report. Berkheiser jumped up from the chair and said that was in the neighborhood, and before he had hardly time to utter the remark he was shot in the head, the ball entering his forehead and grazing the face of Mrs. Tiley, who was in range with Berkheiser, and who was in the act of rising also, at the same time. Before he was shot, he was frequently hooted at by members of the W. B. A. because he would not join their organization.

Of course, such a horrid assassination in a sick room created a great excitement, and the people were horror stricken.

It had been charged and is believed that Berkheiser was murdered by or at the instigation of members of the W. B. A. It appears that the editor of the *Monitor* visited the place, and after conferring with the members, he published in his paper the following heartless article relating to this terrible assassination. We publish it in full:—

"At Treverton, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Isaac Berkheiser, a non-union miner, while visiting a sick man named Tiley, was twice fired at through a window, the second shot mortally wounding him. He died at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, having been unconscious all the while after receiving the wound. The reports say that Mrs. Tiley, wife of the sick man, was burned, which is not true. We have been at some pains to ascertain whether the report that the perpetrator of the deed was a union miner, and shot Mr. Berkheiser because he was a blackleg, is true or not, and we are reliably informed that the story is mere suspicion, being altogether without foundation. Our informant says there are people in Treverton who would hang a man without judge or jury for being a member of the union if they had it in their power—and we believe it."

This was published after conference with the members. There is not one word of condemnation of so horrible a murder, committed in a sick room. That Mrs. Tiley was "not burned" is an important point to be named. There are some who would think that the writer of such an article, under such circumstances, was accessory to the murder; but 19 out of every 20 disinterested persons could place no other construction on the above article than a full justification of the murder. Efforts were made afterwards to start the colliery by men outside the union, but the opposition to it and the difficulties encountered were so great, that the parties who had taken it were forced to give it up, and it has been standing idle ever since. The people are suffering, and a number of robberies have already been committed.

The miners there seem determined the colliery shall not work, unless under their control. To prove this we publish the following document, of which we have seen the original copy, in the handwriting of the Secretary. The President did not sign it, but his name was put to it as president of the organization.

"TREVERTON, Feb. 15, 1871.—At a meeting of the Committee of Management, held on the above date, it was resolved that we, the members of District No. 5 of Treverton, will not work with any man that worked during our present suspension; also, that we will not work under the superintendent or bosses now in your employ, engineers, stable boy and blacksmith excepted. The above resolution we are determined to carry out, let it cost what it may. Also, it was resolved that any further correspondence is not looked for by the members of our association, if the above resolution is not complied with. All communications should be addressed to

"JOSEPH SCHUTE, President.

"DENNIS MULLEN, Secretary."

Here is positive proof of the existence of an organized conspiracy to prevent men from working; it is an unlawful combination as carried out according to the above written testimony.

OLD BERKS.

A Row Among the Democracy of Reading—The Ancona and Getz Factions.

There was a lively time among the unterrified of Reading on Saturday night. The *Times and Dispatch* of Monday says:—

Saturday night was the time fixed by the constitution for the annual election of officers of the "Democratic Association of the city of Reading." Hon. S. E. Ancona has been president of this organization for the last two years, and, it seems, has carried matters with a pretty high hand by rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies in the distribution of official honors. For some time there have been signs of an *emeute* against his regency, and quite recently it became evident that he could not be re-elected to the chairmanship without a desperate struggle. In order to shove off the election it was arranged to get two distinguished Democrats from abroad here on election night to make speeches in the Keystone Hall. Colonel Dechert, the new Democratic Senator, and another member of the Legislature, were chosen for this purpose. It was accordingly announced that the election for officers would be postponed; but late on Saturday afternoon a counter-notice was printed, signed by the secretary, stating that the election would be held as usual.

At the hour of meeting a large crowd was assembled at the rooms of the association. Ancona took the chair as usual. Upon a motion having been make to go into an election for officers, Senator Davis opened the ball in a dictatorial speech, declaring it discourteous to keep the distinguished speakers waiting at the meeting already assembled at the Keystone Hall, and moved an adjournment. The vote was put, and though the "noes" were in a decided majority, the President declared the motion carried. Then commenced a grand row, and the meeting at once became an infuriated mob. Dozens of members mounted chairs and tables, all speaking at once in their loudest tones. The President was hissed, and called upon to vacate the chair. This he peremptorily refused to do. Loud cries of "Put him out!" "put him out!" rang through the room, to which the President replied that "it would take a better man than himself to put him out!" Charges of the misappropriation of the association's funds were made and denied.

Among those who "pitched in" were Evan Mishler, Sheriffs Schroeder and Albright, President Ancona, Senator Davis, Ed. Shalter, Hiram S. Getz, Jeff. Keller, and a dozen or two others. Finally, on the eve of coming to blows, the anti-Ancona wing of the party adjourned to the back room. Here the "seceders" organized by calling Sheriff Schroeder to the chair, and held an election by ballot, resulting in the choice of E. H. Schearer, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, as President, in place of Ancona. The vote stood Shearer 88, Ancona 1. It is but fair to say however, that Ancona's friends did not attempt to storm the Getz fortress, and took no part in the back-room proceedings.

What the result of this "row" will be remains to be seen. The impression is that the Ancona wing will back down, and that henceforth the friends of Congressman Getz will rule the roost among the unterrified Democracy of old Berks.

WANTED, AN INTERPRETER.

A "Bounding Bedouin" in Court—The Court Interpreter Fainting—The Irish Crier Unravels the Mystery.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Manuel Posada, a Spaniard, was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a trunk, clothing, and a revolver, the property, the indictment charged, of Fidoli Ben-Abdallah. District Attorney Fellowes classified the complainant as "a Bounding Bedouin of the Desert," who delighted thousands by aerial acrobatisms amid the Oriental surroundings of Lent's Circus.

UNABLE TO SPEAK.

A rather good-looking gentleman, of Eastern features and dark-olive complexion, advanced. He was sworn, triumphantly announcing his name to the clerk as "Fiddlebin-Dollogh." The child of nature made a lowly salaam to Judge Bedford. District Attorney Fellowes asked him what property he had stolen from him. He said, in reply, "I do not know who stole it." He repeated this answer several times. At last District Attorney Fellowes asked Count Kacinski, the court interpreter, to try and make the Arab understand the question. "Try him in French," said the District Attorney.

THE DEAD LANGUAGES.

With trepidation Count Kacinski advanced to the Arab chieftain, and said, "*Parlez vous Francais, Monsieur?*"

The Arab—"*Un tres—tres—peu, Monsieur.*"

Count Kacinsky—"He speaks worse French than English."

District Attorney (gravely)—"I can hardly believe that to be so. Try him again."

Count K.—"*Parlate Ital ano, Signor?*"

Arab—"I don't know who take them."

Count K.—"*Sprachen sie Deutsch?*"

Arab (wildly)—"I don't know who take him."

Count Kacinski grasped the railings before the bench convulsively, and seemed in a fainting condition. The Arab appeared to be in deliberation whether he should bound a double somersault over District Attorney Fellowes or perform the famous Egyptian pyramid feat, with Judge Bedford as the physical apex.

IRISH CONQUERS.

It was suddenly discovered at this juncture that there was a variance between the proof and the indictment, the stolen property not being owned by the witness, but by another "Bounding Bedouin."

District Attorney—"Mr. Interpreter, try and make him understand by any language under heaven that his services are no longer required."

The Count again essayed the task and failed. Whereupon Mr. Dogherty, the crier, though an old and infirm man, bravely advanced to the Arab, and whispered in his ear:—"Thigin thu Gaelic. Faugh-a-ballagh."

An expression of surprise and sweetness showed for a moment on the Arab's face, and the balmy child of nature drew himself up to his full height, and hissed between his teeth something that sounded like "Baltherishin—nabocklish, collogue."

Mr. Dogherty started back in astonishment, his treasured spectacles fell to the floor, and he advanced to the railing and said, "Av ye plase, Mr. District Attorney, be jabers, he's a Corkonian."

A roar of laughter followed, and Fidoli Ben-Abdallah, following the example of his illustrious predecessors famed in song, silently stole away.—*N. Y. World.*

UNDER THE ICE.

Shocking Affair in Vermont—A Husband Unable to Rescue His Drowning Wife.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* of a recent date has the following:—

As Mr. Ebenezer T. Jewett was returning with his wife from an evening visit at his brother's, they determined, when they reached the bay village, to drive across the ice home, to save time and distance.

Unfortunately a hole had been cut only the day before, and directly across the road they were travelling. It was not marked by bushes, as it should have been, and when they supposed that they were perfectly safe all at once they became engulfed. Mrs. Jewett struck upon a cake of floating ice, and did not sink at once. Mr. Jewett was dragged down for an instant by the horse, but disengaging himself as soon as possible, attempted to gain hold of the solid ice that he might rescue his wife, who still kept partially afloat. Meanwhile he shouted loudly for help, but none arrived.

Mrs. Jewett became unable to keep her position, partly above water, and chilled—perhaps perishing with cold—fell over and sank to rise no more. Mr. Jewett continued his desperate struggles to reach the main ice, and at length succeeded. In some way—he hardly knows how, but probably by his coat sleeves freezing to the ice—he at last found himself upon the solid surface. He rolled away from the verge, and then, unable to walk, made the way as best he could to a house some sixty rods distant.

The body of Mrs. Jewett was recovered in a short time. The deceased was only twenty-nine at her melancholy death.

—A California jury in a murder trial the other day determined the verdict by lot and brought in the accused man guilty. He has been granted a new trial.

—It is stated that at a recent revival meeting in New Hampshire one of the young brethren arose and said that he had received a revelation from the Lord that it was his duty to kiss Sister ——, and she, nothing loth, rejoined that if the Lord was willing she was, and the kissing was proceeded with then and there to the evident satisfaction of both parties.

—An Iowa boy of twelve years, becoming angry with the person with whom he boarded, poured kerosene oil over four horses owned by him and set them on fire. Three were burned to death before help could reach them, and the fourth was burned so badly that it had to be killed. But what shall be done with such a boy as that?

SECOND EDITION

The Disorders in Paris

The Appointment of Palladines.

Forts on the Seine Delivered Up.

The Evacuation of Versailles.

England's Share in the Peace.

Prussians Homeward Bound.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Chapter of Crime.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Relief Fund and the American Government.

PARIS, March 7.—(N. Y. *Herald* special.)—The *Journal Officiel* invites the Mayors of Paris and of the communes to address a demand for a part of the funds sent by the citizens of the United States, and urges that the delegate of the American Government be added to the commission for distribution.

All the

Theatres are Preparing to Reopen

as soon as gas can be got.

The Bank of France

will commence issuing balance sheets on Thursday.

A Letter of Jules Simon

is placarded everywhere. It announces the

Deposition of Napoleon,

and declares him responsible for the ruin and invasion of France.

The Appointment of General Palladines

has given offense, because of his acknowledged firmness and talent. He has a plan for the

Reorganization of the National Guard,

approved by M. Thiers.

The National Guard for the future is the most difficult problem.

The Disgraceful Scenes in Paris

will soon be put down.

The Paris Fortifications.

PARIS, March 7—Evening.—The Prussians to-day delivered to the French all the forts on the left bank of the Seine.

The Emperor William

and his staff left Versailles for Ferrieres to-day. The Prussians are to

Completely Evacuate Versailles

by the 11th, and the neighborhood by the 19th. It is hoped that the

Present Difficulties in Paris

will pass over without serious disturbance.

To be Made a Baronet.

LONDON, March 7.—It is expected that a baronetcy will be conferred upon Samuel Morley, the Liberal member of the House of Commons from Bristol.

DUBLIN, March 7.

The Trial of Porter,

at Enniskillen, for an assault upon Captain Poynter, has ended in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree upon a verdict. The accused has been released on bail to appear at the next assizes.

The London "Times" on the Questions Before the High Commission.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times*, commenting upon its Philadelphia letter, expresses misgivings as to the result of the labors of the High Commission, unless the American commissioners and Government show a fairer appreciation of the question than the Senators. The *Times* says England repudiates the assumption of her responsibilities for the depredations of the Alabama, until it is decided by an impartial arbitrator. If the cession of territory is mooted, the English commissioners will take care it is not mentioned twice. England will only abandon her colonies upon the expressed wish of the colonists, or through war.

England and the Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, March 8.—Certain diplomatic correspondence is published which shows the part taken by England in the negotiations for peace at Versailles. M. Broglie, who arrived in London on the 24th ult., addressed a note to the Foreign Office complaining of the indifference exhibited by England toward France, and asking Earl Granville to obtain a prolongation of the armistice and a reduction of the indemnity from the onerous amount of six milliards of francs. [Earl Granville declined to interfere as to the armistice, but telegraphed the same day to Versailles representing that it was impossible for France to pay so great a sum as six milliards of francs.

Odo Russell, British representative at Versailles, writes that he received the despatch too late to admit of his interposition in the negotiations, but expresses the belief that Count Bismarck received a duplicate of the despatch before the indemnity was finally settled at five milliards of francs.

The Prussians on the Road Home.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Daily News'* special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that Bismarck has begun his homeward journey. The Emperor and Crown Prince are to hold a review of the German forces to the eastward of Paris, and will not return to Versailles. The evacuation of the neighborhood of Versailles is probably accelerated in order to enable the French National Assembly to meet there.

The National Guard of Paris

are excited over a fear that they are to be disbanded, and have made a protest against the appointment of General Palladines to command over them. Paris is otherwise calm.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and account. United States bonds quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¾. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 20.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull, though opened a shade firmer; middling uplands, 7d.; middling Orleans, 7½d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

FROM THE WEST.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DULUTH, March 8.—The Northern Pacific Railroad was formally opened from this place yesterday to the beautiful new town of Brainerd, located on the banks of the Mississippi. This town of Brainerd but a few weeks ago consisted of but a few houses, and showed but little evidence of civilization. It is now one of the most thriving and prosperous towns on the Western frontier. It is situated 113 miles west of Duluth, and now contains many large factories, business places, and private residences. It is destined to be one of the largest and most prosperous of our Western cities. The Mississippi river is navigable for three hundred miles above Brainerd, and in this region there is an abundance of lumber, grain, etc., in the trade of which articles the town is already largely engaged.

The Northern Pacific road is graded to the Red river, a distance of 153 miles west of Brainerd, and the rails for this section are now made and ready for laying. By the 1st of August or September next the iron horse will traverse a distance extending 266 miles west of Duluth. The energy with which the road is now being carried forward cannot leave a doubt of its ultimate great prosperity. It has thus far opened up and added incalculable value to an immense tract of country.

Suicide in Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, March 8.—Daniel McNaughton, Jr., a young man about twenty-four years old, intimately connected with some of the first families here, shot himself dead in his room, this morning, about 4 o'clock. Cause, intemperance.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shocking Wife Murder in Albany.

ALBANY, March 8.—A terrible tragedy occurred here this morning, at the residence of Dr. Samuel P. Van Hooson, on Madison avenue. The doctor, who is of intemperate habits, had angry words with his wife, and seizing an iron griddle struck her with it on the back of the head, crushing her skull and causing death almost instantaneously. The circumstance becoming known to the neighbors, the police was sent for, and the doctor taken into custody. The circumstance caused great sadness amongst the acquaintances of the family, by whom the doctor and his wife were highly esteemed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Desperate Affray in Virginia.

STANTON, Va., March 8.—At Buffalo Gap, last night, about twenty-five negroes attempted to mob another named Jackson Norville. Two of the mob seized Norville, when the latter drew his knife, and vigorously commenced to cut at them. He killed one instantly and mortally wounded the other. He then made his escape into the house, where the mob could not get at him. A few hours later he was arrested and brought to this place.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Bartholomew Fussell.

Dr. Fussell, of West Chester, one of the fathers of the country, and at one time a very prominent man in connection with the anti-slavery movement, died lately, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was born in Chester county, Pa., in the year 1794, his ancestors being of the sect of Friends, and among those of English origin which arrived in the country during the early settlement of Pennsylvania under William Penn. Some of them then built their houses in the wild country now occupied by the city itself.

When a young man Fussell removed to Maryland, and there, in connection with Elisha Tyson, became a most active opponent of the slavery system, though it was protected by the government of the State in which he resided. He there taught school during the week, reading medicine in the evenings, and also founded and had the charge of a colored Sunday-school, where the rudiments of knowledge were imparted to some ninety negroes.

He afterwards graduated in medicine, and immediately became a prophet of the doctrine that slavery was the immediate cause of numerous diseases to which the community was subject. When he returned to Pennsylvania to practise his profession, his house became a haven for all the fugitive slaves, and it is said that about 2000 were aided by him in their efforts to escape. His coadjutors and earnest friends were Benjamin Lundy, William Lloyd Garrison, and Thomas Garrett. He was of course connected with the Anti-slavery Society, and attended its last meeting, held in Philadelphia only a short time ago.

He was a successful medical practitioner, and was an earnest advocate of the cause of the medical education of women. The Women's Medical College, on North College avenue, Philadelphia, is the offspring of his thought and endeavor, though he was never connected directly with it. He, however, himself instructed a class of ladies in medicine as early as the year 1840.

THE RIGHTS OF "COMMUTERS."

A Scrimmage on the Cars—A Passenger Ejected—A Test Case.

Mr. Edward Moran, a regular commuter on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, was ejected from the 5·10 train from New York on that road on Saturday evening, when about midway between the Hackensack and this city, his commutation ticket having been already used for two trips that day. Mr. Moran has made this present action a test case. Having been away for some days, he had not used his ticket during the present month, and so having been out to Montclair and back once already on Saturday, though not using the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road between Hoboken and Newark, he claimed the right to ride to Newark, first, on the ground that he had not used his ticket for that purpose before that day; and, secondly, because he had several back rides yet due to him. Conductor Seels, however, finding Mr. Moran's ticket properly punched for the day, could not admit the first claim, and as to the second he explained that his orders left him no power in the matter.

After some words, Mr. Moran refusing to pay his fare, the brakemen were summoned. The train stopped, and a struggle ensued. Mr. Moran had removed his overcoat, and being a powerful, well-built man, succeeded in landing a blow on the forehead of the leader of the assaulting party which floored him. A general scrimmage then took place, when Mr. Moran was overpowered and put off upon the meadows. Several passengers sided with the conductor, and assisted in putting off Mr. Moran, while others applauded that gentleman's pluck, but did not go into the fight. Mr. Moran says that Conductor Seels did but do his duty, but that he will commence proceedings against the railroad for the ejection.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THIRD EDITION

Union Pacific Railroad

Report of the Directors.

Later from Europe.

The Troubles in Paris.

Fears of Revolution.

French in Possession of the Forts

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The President and the Income Tax.

Affairs in the South.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Union Pacific Railroad Report.

BOSTON, March 8.—The report of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad to the stockholders was presented at the directors' meeting to-day, from which the following extracts are made:—

"We have very much improved our road during the past year by smoothing and perfecting the road bed, strengthening the snow-sheds where they showed signs of weakness last winter, increasing the amount of snow-fences, and so effectually has the road been protected during the past winter from obstructions by snow that we have in no instance missed connection at either end of the line, while roads East through Iowa have been detained over twenty-four hours.

"The great dangers contemplated from the snows of Platte Valley and Laramie Plains have proved groundless, and the Union Pacific road can be run with more certainty of being unobstructed by snow than the railroads of New England and New York. The want of a bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha, to connect Eastern railroads with the Union Pacific, has been one of the most annoying incidents connected with the trip to California. The uncertain and turbulent character of the river, with its shifting banks, has made its passage uncertain and frequently extremely tedious.

"During the past year we have been actively at work upon a bridge, and hope to have as permanent and durable structure as can be made for use during the summer. An act has been obtained from Congress authorizing the mortgage of the bridge. We propose now to issue $2,500,000 of twenty year eight per cent. mortgage bonds to provide notes for the completion of the bridge. The tolls on the bridge will be fixed at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and set apart enough to the sinking fund to redeem them at maturity. It is proposed to make the bridge a carriage-way for the accommodation of travel between the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs, and from which it is expected to derive an income largely in excess of the additional cost; without interference with its use for railroad purposes.

"The increased facilities opened by the railroad for reaching the mining districts, have greatly stimulated the development of the mines. Colorado and Utah are now opening some of the richest mines yet discovered in our country. The mines in the vicinity of Salt Lake are exciting great attention. It is estimated that from ten thousand to fifteen thousand settlers and miners will be drawn there the ensuing season. The amount of ore to be sent over our road to smelting works East and in England is estimated at five thousand to ten thousand tons daily.

"While the machinery and supplies necessary to develop successfully and profitably the mines will give a very large westward business to our road, our prospects of business from Salt Lake City and vicinity are very encouraging, and we shall be greatly disappointed if it is not more than double last year.

"Our coal mines have proved fully equal to our most sanguine expectations, both in regard to the superior quality of the coal as a steam generator and the extent of the deposits. It is believed there is no better coal in this country for locomotive service, and nowhere can it be more cheaply mined. Iron ore of very superior quality and in vast quantities has been discovered in the vicinity of Cheyenne and Laramie.

"We have the promise of the iron district here that it will be able to compete successfully with the most favored localities of our country. Extensive iron works must spring up upon the line of our road, and we shall be furnished with cheap iron for all its uses.

"Coal and iron, the most necessary and essential materials for the construction and operation of railroads, are found on the line of the road in unlimited quantities and of the finest quality. They are sure guarantees that the road can be maintained and operated at the lowest rates."

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cotton heavy; low middling, 13@13¼c. Flour firm; Howard Street superfine, $5 50@6 12½; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do family, $7 50@9; City Mills superfine, $5 50@7 75; do. extra, $6 75@8 75; do. family, $8 50@11; Western superfine, $5 50@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 37½@8 50. Cloverseed firm at $7 25@7 37½. Wheat quiet; choice white, $2 05@2 15; fair to prime, $1 90@1 99; prime to choice red, $1 90@2 15; fair to good, $1 65@1 75; common, $1 35@1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 50@1 65. Corn active; white Southern lower at 84@85c.; yellow Southern quiet at 82@85c. Oats firm and in good demand at 60@61c. Mess Pork quiet at $16 75. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9¾c.; rib sides, 11¾c.; clear rib, 12¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard quiet at 12¾@13¾c. Whisky more firm at 91@92c.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Forts Occupied by the French.

PARIS, March 8.—(Special despatch to the N. Y. *Telegram.*)—The French staff officers have taken possession of Forts Valerien, Montrouge, Vanvres, Issy, and Bicetre, which are to be occupied by the French Army of the Loire.

In consequence of the serious and threatening character of the

Disturbances in Paris

a meeting was held at the house of the Mayor, and Jules Ferry, one of the Prefects, tendered his resignation.

German Residents Returning.

Several Germans holding official positions in Paris before the war have returned.

The French Government has taken in excess of the number of the National Guard more than twelve thousand rifles.

Troops Under Arms in Paris.

In the quarters near to the Boulevards, the troops were under arms all night.

At Montmartre, Bhvy, Place Royale, Belleville, and La Villeme, the National Guard have formed camps supported by artillery. This aspect of affairs has thrown the citizens generally into a painful state of excitement, and the consequence is that all confidence in the stability of the present Government is lost.

Suspicion and Distrust

are visible everywhere. The report that

The Ex-Emperor

was to leave Wilhelmshohe for England is premature. Napoleon will not leave till peace is definitely signed at Brussels.

The French Budget.

PARIS, March 8.—The Minister of Marine has proposed to the National Assembly great reductions in the budget. The Minister of War proposes a complete reorganization of the army and defenses of France, including the erection of fortifications upon the new German frontier.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Message from the President.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President is shut up in his room to-day and refused to see Congressmen who called upon him. It is understood that he is engaged in preparing a message to be sent to Congress.

Several Senators and members of the House have called upon the President to urge him to recommend to Congress the

Repeal of the Income Tax.

They allege that it would be the most popular thing he could do at this time. The special Senate committee on

Southern Outrages

is in session to-day revising the preliminary reports, which will be presented to-morrow. It is said to be a document of considerable length and will present an array of facts concerning the condition of affairs in the South that will startle the country. Still it is questionable whether any concurrent legislation will grow out of it. A stringent act like Butler's Ku-Klux bill would be resisted at all points by the Democrats. A mild one would be useless.

Reports of Committees.

The select committees of the Senate will be ready to report to-morrow. An effort will probably be made to

Retire Mr. Sumner

from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, but it is believed a majority of the Republican Senators will oppose it in caucus.

The President stated yesterday that he expects the

San Domingo Commission

to return within ten days or two weeks. He regards the commission as a success, and expects a unanimous report in favor of annexation. The report of the commission will be sent to the Senate at once.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks active. Money strong at 5 per cent. Gold, 111⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, new, 111½; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1868, 111½; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 74¾; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 101½; Adams Express, 70; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 98½; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 115¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¾; Western Union Telegraph, 54¼.

FRANCE.

Payment of the Paris War Indemnity.

Paris (Feb. 18) Correspondence London Daily News.

The war indemnity exacted of the city of Paris, amounting to 200,000,000 francs (£8,000,000 sterling), is in course of liquidation. Last Monday the sum total was conveyed to Versailles, according to agreement. It was composed of drafts upon Berlin to the amount of one-half, and the other half of notes of the Bank of France, inclosed in two iron chests. The Prussian receivers wanted to check the amount, notwithstanding that the seals were intact, a fact to which their attention was directed, as a guarantee of the integrity of the contents. In return a sum of 50,000,000 francs in notes was handed over to the French Commissioner, to be exchanged—still according to the convention—against 30,000,000 in gold and 20,000,000 in silver. The French Commissioner insisted upon the verification of the 50,000,000 returned into his hands. On Tuesday the Bank of France remitted 7,000,000 in silver. The Prussian agents proceeded to count out the amount; but perceiving the operation would require too much time (at the rate of 1000 a minute, a man would need 116 consecutive hours to perform this arithmetical feat), they contented themselves with weighing the coin. On Wednesday last, 7,000,000 more were handed over to them, which the Prussian controllers we condescending enough to take upon trust. On Thursday, the balance of 6,000,000 was paid, and to-day the 20,000,000 (francs always) in gold will pass into their hands. This enormous sum has been drawn by the Bank of France from its branch at Brest.

"Valentine Against Gambetta."

In the Equity Courts of London, before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins, in the case of Valentine versus Gambetta, an *interim* injunction had been granted on behalf of the plaintiff, who was a merchant in the city of London, to restrain the bankers, Messrs. Morgan & Gooch, from parting with a sum of 3,000,000 francs, which had been deposited with them for payment of a contract entered into by M. Gambetta with the plaintiff for the supply of twenty batteries of guns, and which contract the defendant sought to repudiate. It was then stated that the money so deposited amounted to 6,000,000 francs, but that 3,000,000 francs had been sent over to New York, where the contract was to be carried out, and from whence the guns were to be shipped. Mr. Glasse (with whom was Mr. Pemberton) stated that it had been discovered that the whole sum of 6,000,000 francs was still lodged with Messrs. Morgan and Gooch, and no part of it had been sent to New York. He therefore asked that the injunction might be extended to the full amount. The Vice-Chancellor made the order asked.

—A young woman, not more than twenty years old, starved to death in Rochester on Thursday last. She had striven silently to support herself after being deserted by a worthless husband, and was too proud to let her poverty be known.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE WIFE OF HAWTHORNE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We noticed briefly when it occurred the death of the widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne in England, and there, perhaps, it is best that we should pause. When the gentle, quiet life of a woman such as this ebbs away into the gentler quiet of death, silence over her grave has more meaning than any requiem. As a cheerful song, or a happy day in the autumn fields, her memory becomes a pleasant, tender reality with us forever; but we cannot, if we would, impart or share it with others. There is a morbid curiosity through the country, however, about Hawthorne and all that surrounded him, arising out of the as yet half-acknowledged feeling that in him America lost her greatest poet; and it is only right that this curiosity should be so far gratified as to do justice to this woman, whom if he had never loved, Hawthorne would in all probability have died undeveloped and unknown.

No biographer of the great romancer can ever delineate the strange elements of character that mixed themselves in him, and were expressed in his figure and face; the hereditary abnormal tendencies towards solitude and gloom; the almost insane dread of contact with his fellow-men; the oblique and shadowed aspect in which, as he stood apart, the world appeared to him. Friendly hands may give us the outside facts of his life, the cut of his clothes, the attitude and gestures which he used to those about him while trying, out of a keen fear of being ridiculous, to fit himself with their alien habits of thought and speech; but the only glimpses left to us of the real Hawthorne are in his books. The man was of his own blood, alone, in the world of thought, and has left no kinsman. Between him and the outer world came only his wife. There was something at once comical and pathetic in the dismayed appeal with which he turned to her when the ordinary business of life bewildered and jarred on him, and the alertness and bright gentleness with which she served as his shield and shelter. She belonged to one of those old families in New England who have imbibed culture with the air. She had an intellect of quick and harmonious movement, which found apt and pleasant expression both by her pen and pencil. But there are so many of whom all this may be said! Now, when woman seeks primarily self-development, there are so many artists and authors! It may do us no harm to look for a moment at this one who had no other aim than to be simply a wife. There is a significance to all women in the fact that, while the genius and idiosyncracies of her husband placed him on an entirely different intellectual level from her own, the infinite love between them made them one, and fitted her, with her keen tact and wholesome sweetness of temper, to interpret between him and the world. If it had not been for that cheerfulness and sunny temper, which kept daylight about him perpetually, the moody genius of Hawthorne would never have struggled through its shadows into light. The world owed a great debt to this woman, who was contented to be only a wife.

There is a pleasant hill-slope near Concord, full of shady lanes and dusky with appletrees, where Hawthorne and his wife were used to walk at evening, cheerfully talking as they went. He sleeps there now alone. We cannot bear to think they will leave the gentle, bright-faced lady to rest in one of the damp churchyards of foggy London. But however that may be, we think that somewhere, where he waited for her, they must have met ere now. We like to fancy that the wife's work is not yet all done; that even in the limitless possibilities of the hereafter, the homely love and care which are left behind us here are needed and waited for; and to believe that through the lives to come this man and his true wife will pass on side by side together.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO?

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the current fallacies at the close of our struggle with the Rebellion was that emancipation would turn a multitude of paupers on the country, and that the war and freedom together would nearly put an end to the black race. Any traveller passing through the rebellious States, just after peace was declared, would have heard everywhere that "the negroes would not work," that they were starving in idleness, and that the South, without the introduction of white labor, would go to ruin. If the stranger replied that all the present labor seemed to be performed by the blacks, the Southerner would be sure to reply that that was an accident—that the season was so cold, and the negroes were so much driven by hunger, that they were compelled to work temporarily. "Only wait till summer comes, and a few potatoes are enough for him, and then you will see how the negro will work!" If our traveler commented on the fact that there were no beggars on the road, as among idle populations in Europe, and no almshouses or assistance by poor-rates (except the little aid given by the Freedmen's Bureau), the answer was that the blacks all lived by stealing and other vicious habits.

Hardly any one would believe that the emancipated slaves would ever settle down to steady labor. The old planters were ready to sell their large estates for a mere song. Without labor their rich acres were of little value; and, in view of the old aristocracy, the whole South was on the verge of ruin, as an effect of emancipation. The housekeepers, too, were in endless difficulty. They began to experience some of the troubles which freedom had brought on Northern mistresses. Servants were changeable; stayed in the place but a short time; were impudent, and disinclined to any but their own branch of work. Few masters, too, could accustom themselves to pay a laborer or servant a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. They boggled and haggled, and paid in produce, and often cheated the workmen. One effect of this was soon seen in the fact that negroes would not engage themselves, except when pay was sure, and thus many plantations were left unworked.

No one, except a person who had studied profoundly the effects of freedom on human nature, could have expected anything but an utter disorganization of labor as a fruit of emancipation at the South. A race who had been forced to toil under the lash for generations, would naturally consider idleness as the first enjoyment of a free man. But liberty creates new wants, and implants a higher self-respect. The actual result has been that the blacks never worked harder or better under slavery than they do now. The South was never richer or more prosperous than at the present moment. Undoubtedly large numbers of the emancipated blacks have labored on their own little homesteads, or at other occupations than cotton-raising; children have been at school instead of in the field; women have attended more to indoor labors than formerly, so that the aggregate number of laborers in cotton-growing must have considerably diminished. Yet with all this, the blacks of the South are producing this year a crop variously estimated from 3,750,000 to 4,000,000 bales—equal to the average of the last four years before the war.

Another belief in regard to the negro was equally general, that liberty would greatly diminish his numbers, and that the war had cut off a large proportion of his race. No doubt, for a time, the civil war wasted the black population fearfully. They were driven from their homes, herded in the cities, or compelled to follow armies, or to take their abode in strange places. Wounds, disease, want of proper food, exposure, and battle carried off great numbers. Then the experience of emancipation here was similar to that in Jamaica, namely, that the blacks had become accustomed to depend on their masters for medical care and attendance, and with freedom they could not easily secure physicians for their children; so that, after peace, many of their children died from want of proper care and medicine. Yet with all these unfavorable circumstances, the returns of the preliminary census show that the increase of colored population in the last decade in the cotton States is moderately large. There is a decrease of only four per cent. as compared with the growth from 1850 to 1860 of the general colored population of the South. Fuller returns will enable us to judge more closely whether the increase of the cotton States is due mainly to the emigration from the non-cotton States, or to a legitimate growth of population. At all events, the laboring force of the richest part of the South is stronger than it was before the war, and undoubtedly much more intelligent and prosperous.

THE GROUND-SWELL IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The universal public sentiment of the hour, not to speak of our specials of Tuesday morning, show, first of all, that trouble is not ended in France by the cessation of hostilities, and secondly, that the peace of Europe is not secured by the humiliation and defeat of France. Just in proportion as the German pressure is raised from France, particularly so does France, or rather Paris, reveal its true character. In the capital city riots have already taken place. It is not, in fact, too much to say that France, now giving evidence that she is at war with herself, would have been mightily benefited by a prolonged German occupation. With the single exception of the September revolution, France has behaved well enough during the war. A necessity was laid upon the French people, and the French people, not being well able to help it, yielded to the masterly necessity. But the strong hand of the German has now released its grasp. France breathes or thinks she breathes freely, and, as is not unnatural, the factions and the individuals resume the fight when the common foe is gone. It was so in our history when the civil war was ended. It was so in Mexico when the French retired. In our case, happily, the strife that followed the war was more individual than factional, and we, in consequence, suffered the less. France, however, promises to be a Mexico, or rather promises to revive the worst memories of the first revolution.

The new government offers but little encouragement. M. Thiers was no doubt the best man to fall back upon in the circumstances as the representative of law and order. But M. Thiers, as Chief Magistrate of France, means trouble just as much as it means peace. His positien is ill defined. We would not say that we discover in him a reactionist. He belongs to none of the old parties. The accurate and truthful record proves that he has opposed the follies of the Bourbons time and again, and, although his great historical works on "The French Revolution" and "The Consulate and Empire" revealed much admiration for the abilities of the First Napoleon, his later career has shown him upon all occasions to be the opponent of the extravagances of the Third. Long supposed by superficial observers to be an Orleanist *enrage*, he is yet remembered as a thorough republican in 1848–49, and of so decided a complexion that he was even then mentioned for the Presidency. Since that time his voice has been of no party, but entirely for France.

This incontestable fact leads us to hope that the peace terms which have been obtained through the wisdom of the present Chief Magistrate of France may lead to a satisfactory and durable peace. The prompt recognition of the French republic, in its revised and improved form, by Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy, the United States, and, as despatches now allege, by the Pope, greatly strengthens the position of France, and ought not to fail to have a sedative effect upon excited popular passion. Yet, as Mr. Odo Russell some time since hinted to the British Government with regard to Southern Europe, there is, evidently, a deep, widespread and menacing excitement among the masses below the diplomatic surface, and if France does not now behave well, France, and through France Europe, may have some sad experience before her.

Among the leading papers that come to us the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Kreu Zeitung*, the Vienna *Abend-Post*, the *Independance Belge*, the Brussels *Nord*, the Florence *Italia*, the *Diritto*, the Franch *Constitutionnel*, *Journal du Havre*, and *Courrier du Havre*—all let their forebodings plainly appear. The German papers are, of course, much more cautious than the rest, but it requires no heavy guessing to make out what they mean when they refer to the depletion and mourning in Fatherland, the dull prospects of the coming summer, and the "turbulent passions of the multitude." The heavy and as some think excessive demands of Prussia have aroused the bad passions of the German democrats.

But let any man in his senses endeavor to calculate the loss, in every material point of view, occasioned to all the laboring masses of Europe by this devastating conflict. What labor, what seed, what ground is this new year to begin upon, and who are to pay the monstrous exactions of the case on one side and its requirements to meet those exactions on the other? Simply, there ascends all over the continent one loud wail of perplexity and dismay from the toiling millions. The flesh and blood of men will not be ignored, and all the gendarmes in the universe can no longer neutralize what the age and all its appliances have been diligently and fervently at work so long to cement—the community of popular interests among all neighboring nations; in a word, "the solidarity of the peoples." France cannot bleed without Germany, Britain, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Spain, Italy bleeding, and *vice versa*; and when that expenditure of blood comes to be plainly recognized as a scourge for the benefit of crowns and sceptres, only a catastrophe is at hand.

There is a logical connection, moreover, in the facts of history. Half a million of living men have not been hurled headlong into the grave within six months, and "the most civilized" portions of Europe have not trembled during all that time to the thunders of continual battle, without the whole system that tolerates or invites such horrors being shaken in every joint and fissure.

Some one may weakly flatter William, as Count Mole, when Councillor of State, once attempted to flatter the First Napoleon. "Sire," said the French courtier to his master, "you have killed the revolutionary spirit irremediably." "You are mistaken, Count," replied the Emperor, hastily, "I am but the mark which denotes the passage where the Revolution, for a moment, paused. But when I am dead they will turn to the next page and resume their onward march."

How wise and true, this rejoinder was all men have seen. Have the potentates of the hour, flushed as they are with dreams of conquest, the intellectual grasp to perceive the true path now? If so, taunts and vauntings will cease. Rulers will act for the long-suffering people, and the people will be guided by their rulers. Pomps, pageantries, the glitter of arms, and the stupid clamor of drums will be quickly consigned to the properties room of the great European playhouse. The leading actors will doff their buskins and wash off their war paint. Useful science, trade, education, religion, and all the blessed agencies of peace will reappear actively upon their rightful stage—the broad fields and sparkling seas of Christendom. The lilies and roses will not be lacking in the gardens of the reconciled people, and the olive branch will flourish at their doors.

The presumption is that France will fall back into anarchy; out of the anarchy may grow a monarchy, an empire, or a republic. A republic is just as possible as a monarchy. But the whole interest of the situation lies in the particular that an upheaving in France may prove contagious in Germany; that Germany may divide; that German democrats may find their opportunity; that the democracy in the south of Europe, in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal, may also awake; and that the hoped-for peace may result in European confusion and revolution. At all events, it must be conceded that the facts of the hour indicate approaching chaos in France; and no one can refuse to admit that chaos in France has hitherto had a bad meaning for Europe. France, of course, is not the France she once was, and it is possible that in this fact lies a difference.

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN THE LATE WAR.

From the N. Y. World.

Had it not been for the fact that we have a large and estimable population of German immigrants, the whole tide of American favor and good wishes would have set strongly in one direction, owing chiefly to the traditional friendship which this country has always cherished for France. It was to have been expected, as a matter of course, that our German citizens would side with their native country. All true Americans respect and honor their unhesitating preference, which is all the more noble because it implied an act of silent forgiveness. How many of our most cultivated Germans were driven to these shores by political persecution! How many of them fled hither to escape an ignominious death! Francis Lieber is a political refugee; Carl Schurz is a political refugee; and so are thousands of others not quite so distinguished who sought in this land of freedom an asylum from the tyranny of their German rulers. The revolutionary disturbances of 1848, that memorable year, brought us a large crop of such refugees; many of them richly endowed—men of genius, culture, eloquence, patriotism, who felt "where liberty dwells, there is my country." The German movement of 1848, so fruitful in exiles, was a consequence of the French revolution of the same year, which overturned the throne of Louis Philippe and inaugurated a republic. The exile of Carl Schurz and so many other noble and gifted men was a penalty for their keen sympathy with France and their emulation of a French example; and yet when the late war broke out between France and Prussia, these same men promptly sided with the country from whose tyranny they fled, and against the country whose example they had emulated. Base and ignoble must be the heart that could taunt them with this inconsistency. There is something better than logic—the honest impulses of unperverted nature. The man who defends the mother that bore him, or the wife to whom he has plighted his faith, may be excused for his zeal even if no other person in the world adopts his estimate of their character. Whatever may be their errors and frailties, it is a virtue in *him* to regard them as "wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best;" and his faithfulness is all the more resplendent if he has no memory for the wrongs they may have done him.

Similar to this is the magnanimous warmth with which exiled Germans in this country espouse the cause of their Fatherland. It was one of those occasions in which impulse is superior to reason. The noblest qualities of the human heart are instinctive; they would be chilled out of existence by cold calculation and strict logical precision. Shame on the man who does not esteem and venerate his grey-haired father beyond any title which could be established to the satisfaction of scrutinizing strangers! The stanch adherence of the American Germans to their Fatherland in the late momentous conflict has always had our admiring approval.

If our country had not been full of these Germans, American sympathy would have been wholly given to France, with as much promptness and as little reflection as characterized the unhesitating preference of our German immigrants for Germany. The spontaneous American impulse was not quite as strong, not quite as noble, it had nothing of the magnanimous and unconscious forgiveness of the German political exiles; but it was equally genuine and natural. We can do full justice to the German feeling because it springs from sources which exist in every human heart. But our German fellow-citizens cannot so readily enter into the American feeling because it is more the effect of education and tradition than of a universal human instinct. The sentiments of every people are more or less moulded by their history; and every American has been taught from lisping infancy through the whole period of ingenuous, impressionable youth, to love and venerate France. It is to her co-operation with our brave ancestors that we owe the independence of our country; it was by the assistance of France that we were enabled to open this great asylum to the oppressed of all nations—Germans among the rest. In our patriotic associations the laurels of Lafayette are inseparably entwined with those o Washington, and both have always been equally green in American memories. What welcome given by a nation to a benefactor was ever so warm, so demonstrative, or so affecting as that extended by our Government and our whole people to Lafayette when he revisited these shores in 1824? When were the words of our greatest orator ever so burdened with feeling, or so truly pathetic, as in that passage of the Bunker Hill oration addressed to Lafayette, who was present on that occasion? There are few Americans who, in reading those words, have not been choked with emotion like that which filled a vast audience with sobs when Webster ended his direct address to Lafayette by alluding to the presence of the revolutionary soldiers who had fought with him on the same fields:—"Those who survived that day, and whose lives have been prolonged to the present hour, are now around you. Some of them you have known in the trying scenes of war. Behold! they now stretch forth their feeble arms to embrace you! Behold! they raise their trembling voices to invoke the blessing of God on you and yours forever!"

There has never been a time since our glorious Revolution when France suffered or rejoiced that the American people did not suffer or rejoice with her. The first French revolution kindled all America into a flame. Our people were wild with generous enthusiasm. Chief-Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington, forgot the habitual coldness of his style in alluding to that passionate excitement. "A great majority of the American people," he said, "deemed it criminal to remain unconcerned spectators of a conflict between their ancient enemy and republican France. The feeling upon this occasion was almost universal. Men of all parties partook of it. * * * * * Civic festivals, and other public assemblages of the people, at which the ensigns of France were displayed in union with those of America; at which the red cap, as a symbol of French liberty and fraternity, triumphantly passed from head to head; at which toasts were given expressive of a desire to identify the people of America with those of France," were among the many demonstrations of fervent attachment to France.

In 1848 the outpouring was not so exuberant, but it was very emphatic. Mr. Rush, our Minister at Paris, made haste to recognize the republic; President Polk sent a special message to Congress; the warmest congratulations were expressed both by the Senate and House; and our whole press and people joined their plaudits and acclamations.

A remarkable illustration of American partiality for France was afforded during our late civil war. Louis Napoleon, against the wishes of his people, undertook his Mexican expedition, and we patiently bore it; which we would not have done from any other nation. He was perpetually urging and spurring England to unite with him and recognize the independence of the South; and while our diplomatic correspondence resounded with cries of grievance against England, it had only words of courtesy for France. So powerful was the influence of national gratitude and ancient historical predilections!

During the recent stupendous war, intelligent Germans who knew our history and appreciated the force of education, were as indulgent to American sympathies as we were to theirs. No word of recrimination would have been uttered had it not been for demagogues who remembered that the many Germans among us are voters, and that the few Frenchmen do not get naturalized. Hence an unseemly attempt was made to traffic in the most sacred feelings of the human heart, by making party capital out of the honest preference of our Germans for their native land. They saw through the ignoble appeal and despised it. The fall elections showed that this discreditable demagogism bore no harvest. Germans had too much candor and good sense to expect Americans to feel as if they had been born in Germany, and as if the whole current of their patriotic sentiments had not been colored by admiration and gratitude for France. As soon as the elections were over, unperverted feelings resumed their ascendancy, and at this hour the hearts of native Americans, and of all classes among us except the Germans, go out in unfeigned commiseration for stricken, bleeding, prostrate France. This may not be reason, but it is nature; and generous natural promptings are always respectable.

THE BISHOPS AND THEIR SANCTIFICATION.

From the London Spectator.

Tuesday and Wednesday's (Feb. 14 and 15) debates in the Upper House of Convocation can excite but one feeling in the minds of really thinking men, and that feeling is profound scorn. We entertain a strong attachment for the National Church, and have always tried to do justice to the Episcopal form of church government—which might have a real meaning if the bishops had any manliness of faith or religious character; but to read such discussions as those reported in the *Guardian* of Wednesday and the *Standard* of Thursday simply fills a reasonable mind with despair. Here are a number of men, some of them learned, and all of them with a reputation for learning, in positions of dignity and authority, professing a faith which, if anything could, should teach them manliness and contempt for censure, whining over the enormous difficulty of making up their minds on the simplest matter possible without considerable notice, complaining that they have been hurried into a grave mistake which is fatal to their "sanctity," helplessly trying to undo it by a breach of faith which formally declares their total incompetence for the simplest practical matter, and some of them interlarding their piteous lamentations over the hardship of their position with unctuous and Pharisaic assumptions of sanctity and holiness that go near to make any manly member of the English Church utterly ashamed of the Church to which he belongs; and all because these mitred old gentlemen, or most of them, with at most four exceptions, are destitute of the honor, the sense, and the courage to stick to the obviously wise resolution deliberately taken last year, to get the assistance of the genuine scholars of all sects in the revision of the new translation of the Bible.

The perplexity is this. The resolution was to obtain the services of capable scholars of all nations and religious views in the new translation. In conformity with this resolution a Roman Catholic (Dr. Newman) was asked to assist, and declined; and a Unitarian (Mr. Vance Smith) was asked to assist, and accepted. Then a communion was held in Westminster Abbey—a communion known as "the Westminster Scandal"—in which all who had consented to join in the work of revision were invited, if they chose, to take part; and Mr. Vance Smith, who, though not an adherent of the Nicene theology, believes in the "divinity" of Christ in his own Unitarian sense, joined, attaching his own meaning to the words of the sacrament, and not joining in the repetition of the Nicene Creed. Well, this participation by a good and learned Unitarian, on his own individual responsibility, in the Holy Communion raised a storm of indignation among various narrow-minded persons, who habitually seem to forget that a rite which our Lord himself did not withhold either from Thomas (who certainly at that time did not believe in His true Deity), nor from Judas, who, if he did, believed to his own condemnation, it is hardly decent for Christians of our day to withhold from any good man who wishes thereby to declare and strengthen his Christian faith. But the bigoted cry was raised, and it took the form of demanding that Mr. Vance Smith should be expelled from the society of revisers, as a sort of act of superstitious expiation for the desecration which has been done—or, as the Bishop of Rochester shamelessly put it, "the injured honor of the Lord required some reparation."

This cry the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Wilberforce) took up, finding it popular in the external Church. Though he had made no effort last July to get Mr. Vance Smith expelled from the body of revisers, he had discovered by this time, through his correspondence with the American and other Episcopal Churches, that it was wicked for the revisers to avail themselves of the learning of a man who "denied the Godhead of our Saviour." Though the Church had availed itself of "unsanctified" learning, it could not go so far as to use learning so unsanctified as that of a Unitarian; the help of a Jew's learning would have been far less exceptionable, because though the Jew denies the Godhead of our Saviour, yet—well the Bishop did not get much farther than the "yet," probably he hardly knew why he preferred the Jew, but we rather think it was because the Jew may be an orthodox bigot and a "sanctified" Pharisee in his own department, while a Socinian is necessarily a black sheep. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol tried to be more fair. He had objected to a Unitarian from the first, on the ground, amongst others, that a Unitarian scholar is sure to have a doctrinal bias in relation to the translation of all passages bearing on the personality of the Second and Third Persons of the Trinity, a reason which, if it has the least force in it, applies equally to all Churches—would make the Trinitarians as liable to *ex parte* prejudices as the Unitarians—would render it impossible to work with an Independent in translating passages relating to the Church and the Episcopacy—or with a Baptist in translating passages touching upon baptism.

The simple truth is, that the Bishops show by their cowardly fluttering and cackle over this "scandal" of acting with a learned Unitarian, that they have no real faith in their own creed or their own work. If they suppose that Christ can be "dishonored" by frankly asking the opinion of an honorable scholar who does not believe in the Divine essence of Christ, as to the true meaning of Greek or Hebrew words, and giving him a single vote in a council composed otherwise of pure Trinitarians, on the proper translation of such words, we can only say that to us they seem to dishonor our Lord by their cowardly doubts. They treat the Divine Being as if he were as sensitive and jealous of human opinion as an English Bishop. What can God want of us more than honest trust and faith? Can He not make a Unitarian to honor, and a Trinitarian (even a bishop) to dishonor? Is a Unitarian, speaking on his honor as to the meaning of Greek words and syntax, less likely to assert the truth than a Trinitarian speaking on his honor on the same subject? What the bishops will be believed, and with justice, really to fear is, that the revision *should* turn purely upon scholarship, and *not* be biassed by doctrinal considerations. If they do not fear this, they are acting from a worse motive still—not the desire for the best possible revision of the Bible, but regard to the praise of bigoted and narrow-minded men.

It has unhappily fallen to the lot of the present writer to read many outbursts of unreal religious and theological cowardice, to peruse the plaintive wailings of many associations of men more anxious a great deal about what the world shall think of their religious thoughts, than about the real object of those thoughts. But it has never fallen to his lot to read more hopeless and faithless, and he ventures to say, in spite of sincere respect for some of them, more despicable quaverings of religious panic than are to be found in Tuesday's and Wednesday's deliberations of what is pleased to call itself the Upper House of Convocation. The Nicene Creed, indeed! Is it conceivable for a moment that any man who really believes that "for us men and for our salvation" Jesus Christ came down from heaven, and was incarnate in our flesh, should shriek out treason becausa a good Greek scholar, who does not believe this, is asked to help towards ascertaining the true meaning of the Greek words in which this great gospel was first told? Did not somebody, commonly supposed to be more than a bishop, assert that "*all* things work together for good to them that love God," and amongst the "all things" would He not certainly have included any true science or scholarship? No Church can stand which is ruled by such chickhearted men as debated together in a senseless panic on Tuesday and Wednesday last. If these men knew what is truly thought of their faithlessness and cowardice by the outward world, they would know that what is much more likely to be remembered as the true "Westminster Scandal" than the admission of a Unitarian to communion last summer, is the dishonorable display of faithlessness exhibited by themselves in the name of their Lord and Master in the sitting of this week. The Bishop of Exeter and the Bishop of St. David's are noble exceptions to the character of the Episcopal speeches. Dr. Thirlwall in the Upper House, and Dean Stanley in his truly admirable speech in the Lower House, have done something towards redeeming the honor of our Church.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p6

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 815 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.

MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 19 5 wfm 6m

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw6

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,

"First Manufacturer of Regulators,

5 25 "Freiburg, Germany.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,

3 2 1y First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern convenience

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 t

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desks, Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash or good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 t

FOR SALE—A CHOICE MEDIUM SIZED House, WALNUT Street, above Broad. Imperfect order. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 3 2 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE

WANTED TO PURCHASE

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly cash. Address

2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back building, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,

2 18 t No. 429 WALNUT Street

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,

2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Consolidated Tickets, No. 325 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William M. Bunn was yesterday bound over for embezzlement on the charge made by Charles Hartnack. The charge was the same as the other.

—The Plasterers Union contains 150 members, who receive on an average $3 per day.

—At a meeting of the Public Buildings Commissioners yesterday, a majority report in favor of the intersection location was presented and adopted; also a minority report, which was referred to a committee. The latter was in favor of the location on the Harrison estate. A resolution directing plans of buildings for the four squares was defeated.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Hudson River is now open, and navigation has been resumed.

—The heaviest rains occurring in Southern California for many years have recently fallen.

—On Monday a young lady of Sacramento died through the carelessness of a druggist in dispensing the wrong medicine.

—The Spanish Minister gave a grand dinner at Washington last evening, which was attended by a number of prominent personages.

—A Duluth, Minn., despatch says that the end of the Northern Pacific Railroad was yesterday within a mile of the Mississippi river, and extended one hundred and thirteen miles beyond that city.

—Mayor Sturgis, of Meridian, Miss., was yesterday morning, on his own motion, given a safe conduct to the cars by citizens, on a pledge to go North and never return, after tendering his resignation.

—An attempt was made on Monday night to throw the Ashland train off the track at Mahanoy Plain, Pa., by placing a cross-tie on the track. Fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent an accident.

—Later particulars from Meridian, Miss., relative to the shooting of Justice Bramlette, set forth that six colored men were subsequently shot and killed as the result of the action of one of their number in summarily despatching the justice.

—Mr. Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister to the United States, was officially received by the President yesterday, and the occasion was marked with unusual interest. In presenting his credentials from the King of Spain, Mr. Roberts expressed the most kindly feeling for this country.

Foreign Affairs.

—"The ship "Mistress of the Sea" has foundered at sea.

—The National Assembly is awaiting the report of the committee on removal from Bordeaux to Paris.

—The return of the French soldiers interned in Switzerland has been postponed in consequence of railroad interruptions.

—A thousand workmen have struck at Newcastle, England, because the masters refuse to pay them weekly instead of fortnightly.

—General Palladines has assumed command of the National Guard of Paris, and, in his first order, issued yesterday, he invokes co-operation in the work of maintaining order, declaring that tranquillity alone will restore the prosperity of France.

—Bismarck is preparing a circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of Germany in foreign countries, reviewing the history of the war and the changed political position of the German Empire. He comments with great severity upon the attitude of England during the war.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

List of Properties Sold—The Prices Obtained.

The following described properties were sold by Sheriff William R. Leeds on Monday afternoon; also the prices obtained. Among these were:—

Brick house and lot, east side Twenty-ninth street, 206 feet 4½ inches north of Ridge avenue, 36 feet front, 200 feet deep; mortgages $2000 and $500, $1800.

House and lot, south side Catharine street, 116 feet east of Eighteenth street, 16 feet front, 56 feet deep, $2000.

Buildings and lot, west side Twenty-third street, 159 feet 4½ inches north of Spring Garden street, 30 feet front, 76 feet 9 inches deep on north line, 61 feet 11⅜ inches deep on south line. Ground rent, $120, $2000.

Three-story brick and stone house and two-story back buildings and lot, northwest corner of Main and Cotton streets, 18 feet front, 86 feet deep, $2900.

Three-story brick house, with Mansard roof, and lot, and four-story back buildings, east side of Second street, No. 807, between Catharine and Queen, 20 feet 3 inches front, 96 feet deep, $6100.

Three-story brick house and lot, northwest corner of Master and Mervine streets, 18 feet 4 inches front, 51 feet deep, $3700.

Three-story brick house and lot, adjoining, 16 feet front, 51 feet deep, $2800.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side of Eleventh street, 20 feet ⅝ inches south of Ogden street, thence northeast 30 feet, north 2 feet 8 inches, northeast 34 feet 1 inch, south 20 feet 6¼ inches, west 61 feet 1½ inches, north 17 feet to beginning, $2000.

Three-story brick house, three-story brick stable and lot, southeast side of Richmond street, 194 feet 2 inches northeast of Columbia avenue, 18 feet 5 inches front, 157 feet deep, $3400.

Buildings and lot on Main and Manheim streets, Germantown, 61 feet, more or less, front, 217 feet deep, $12,500.

Two-story stone house, French roof and lot, south side of Sansom street, 15 feet west of Thirty-second, 15 feet front, 75 feet deep, $4525.

Two-story stone house, French roof, and lot, S. W. corner Thirty-second and Sansom streets, 15 feet front, 75 feet deep, $4000.

Two and a half-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, south side of Pine street, 56 feet 6 inches east of Tenth street, No. 930, 18 feet 10 inches front, 94 feet deep, $6000.

Buildings, improvements and lot, west side Fourth street, 213 feet 2¼ inches north of Cadwalader street, 34 feet front, 46 feet 11¼ inches deep on north line, 46 feet 6¼ inches deep on south line, $2100.

The following described property of the Union Car and Manufacturing Company was sold yesterday by Sheriff Leeds for the sum of $108,000:—

Lot, with buildings, improvements, and machinery, in the Twenty-seventh ward, at corner of Thirty-first and Locust streets, thence along Thirty-first street south 40 degrees 31 minutes, west 517 feet 3⅝ inches to Spruce street, thence along same south 78 degrees 59 minutes east 539 feet 2⅝ inches to Thirtieth street, north 40 degrees 31 minutes east 443 feet 11⅜ inches to Hare street, thence along same north 50 degrees 47 minutes 10 seconds west 135 feet 1½ to Locust street, thence along same north 78 degrees 59 minutes west 375 feet to Thirty-first street.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
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GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 28§ PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

25 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. HILLS & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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BANKERS,

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DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

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GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

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8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

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Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 26§

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No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Soims, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, 1 28 stuthrp

No. 113 MARKET STREET.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

To all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons interested, notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts, whose names are under mentioned, in the Office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and county of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in March, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1871.

Jan. 27, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardians of CATHARINE MCCARTHY, minor.

Feb. 1, James Fulton, Executor of MARY LOGAN, deceased.

" 1, Charles A. Wainwright, one of the Executors of C. B. WAINWRIGHT, deceased.

" 2, William S. Halliday, Administrator of MARY ASHMORE, deceased.

" 2, Joseph H. Comly, Executor of James DALE, deceased.

" 2, William W. Taylor, Executor of GEORGE THOMPSON, deceased.

" 2, John M. Thomas, Administrator C. T. A. of HON. LYDIA EMILY BARING, deceased.

" 3, John T. Lewis, Administrator of C. T. A. of WILLIAM WALLACE COOK, deceased.

" 4, Robert Purvis, Executor of HARRIET MILLER, deceased.

" 6, Catharine E. Thacher, Administratrix o ARTHUR THACHER, deceased.

" 7, Michael Magee and John Nolan, Executors of BERNARD MAGUIRE, deceased.

" 7, Joseph T. Mears and Sarah W. Atherton, Executors of ANN W. HAGY, deceased,

" 8, William A. Rolin, Executor of FRANCES MINKLER, deceased.

" 8, Henry C. Paul and Joseph C. Paul, Executors of HENRY K. PAUL, deceased.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., Trustee under the Will of Charles Williams, deceased, for R. NORRIS, CHARLES, and ALICE WILLIAMS.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., surviving Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased.

" 9, Samuel Davis Page, Administrator of ISABELLA GRAHAM PAGE, deceased.

" 9, Mary O'Neill, Administratrix of JOHN O'NEILL, deceased.

" 10, David Geisler, Administrator of CATHARINE GEISLER, alias SAUL, deceased.

" 11, James B. Smith, Administrator of STEPHEN E. SMITH, deceased.

" 11, John Gravenstein, Testamentary Guardian of HARRIET R. MILLER.

" 11, Gillis Dallett, Administrator of PATRICK DEVINE, deceased.

" 13, Samuel C. Perkins, Administrator of ANNA J. SHELTON (formerly Hall), deceased.

" 14, Charles D. Freeman, Trustee of Estate of AUGUSTINE R. PEALE, deceased.

" 14, Martha C. Read, Administratrix of JAMES R. CONYERS deceased.

" 15, William M. David et al., surviving Trustees of JEANNETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased, under the will of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

" 16, William B. Hahna, Administrator of JACOB E. KUNKLE, deceased.

" 17, Jacob Reaver, Administrator of CHARLES REAVER, deceased.

" 17, Bernard Owens, Guardian of MARY C. McGUIGAN, late a minor.

" 18, Louisa Barnes, Executrix of EDWARD L. BARNES, deceased.

" 18, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of THOMAS OSBORN WOODWARD, late minor.

" 18, Craig D. Ritchie, Administrator of FRANCIS R. WAY, deceased.

" 18, Mary Ann Dickensheets, Administratrix of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased

" 20, George McDowell, Administrator of JOS. McDOWELL, deceased.

" 20, Catharine Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, and John D. Lankenau, Executors of FRANCIS M. DREXEL, deceased, as filed by Francis A. Drexel and John D. Lankenau, surviving executors.

" 20, Charles Stubbs, Administrator of JULIA STUBBS, deceased.

" 21, Harriet Blackburn and James Bonbright, Executors of OLIVER BLACKBURN, deceased.

" 21, William H. Keichline, Executor and Trustee under the will of JAMES W. CULP, deceased.

" 21, George Butz, Jr., Guardian of HENRY SEESHOLTZ, JR., minor.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, surviving Trustee under the will of George Knorr, deceased, for LAURA PEDRICK, late minor.

" 23, James McCoy and James McCurly, Executors of DANIEL WINTERS, deceased.

" 23, Elizabeth Weadel and George Gelbach, Executors of FREDERICK WEADEL, deceased.

" 23, Gavin H. Woodward, surviving Executor of CHARLES WOODWARD, deceased.

" 23, Charles M. Deitz, Administrator of PETER DEITZ, deceased.

" 23, Julia A., John and George Gamber, Administrators of ADAM GAMBER, deceased.

" 23, Henry W. Williams and John D. McCord, Executors of ANNA A. IRWIN, deceased.

" 23, George Schober and Charles A. Sulter, Executors of FREDERICK SCHOBER, deceased.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a of ALEXANDER ATKINSON, deceased.

" 23, Keasby Boncoast, et al., Executors of WALLACE LIPPINCOTT, deceased.

" 23, Mary C. Pfersich, Administratrix of WILLIAM PFERSICH, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,
2 25 Register.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp§

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANG,

No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:
2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.
A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.
9000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft. long.
Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, s etc. etc.
Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.
Seines made to order
Sole Importer (for 40 years), of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 1uthsim

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—all that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORTGAGES, $3000 and $2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that mortgage of $3000, due December 1, 1875, secured on lost west side of Fortieth street, 155 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, lot north side of Locust street, 140 feet west of Fortieth street; 10 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 307, etc.

No. 2.—All that mortgage of $2500, due March 5, 1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth street, 180 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front, 150 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 74, page 54, etc.

The large lot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of $5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said large lot.

For further particulars apply to ALFRED LONGSTRETH, Esq., No. 226 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1619 Ridge avenue, northwest of Parrish street. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Ridge avenue, 142 feet 6 inches northwest of Parrish street, No. 1619; containing in front on Ridge avenue 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth on the southeast line 48 feet 11 inches, on the northwest line 42 feet 7⅝ inches; thence extending a further distance on the east line 48 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 7⅝ inches to Ogden street, on which it has a front of 17 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $45.75.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Valuable four-story stone paper mill, 14 dwellings, stable, lime house, stone boiling house, large straw shed, machinery, engines, boilers, 20 acres, Delaware county, Pa., at Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek Railroad, three miles from Chester and seventeen miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. For further particulars, apply to James R. Cummins, No. 723 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 9 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4§ Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locanire Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HAMANN & ROSENBERG, Proprietors and Managers.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE NEW
GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 8,
Mad. LOUISE LICHTMAY,
Wagner's grand romantic Opera,
TANNHAUSER.
This Opera created a perfect furore on its representation here last January.
Cast with the entire strength of the Company.
MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY,
Mad'lle Bertha Roemer, Mad'lle Laura Hafner, Bernard, Vierling, Habelmann, Formes.
TO-MORROW (Thursday), March 9,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
TROVATORE,
MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY
in her great role of LEONORA.
Seats can be secured at Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 8, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the romantic Irish drama entitled
THE EMERALD RING.
Mike Macarty.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE LATEST FROM NEW YORK.
Phil. Mulligan.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Widow Sprouts.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In Rehearsal—THE CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON,
GRAND CONCERT AND MATINEE,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG AND ORCHESTRA,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 1.
Orders for Seats now received.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31, 1t
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. ALFRED STIMMEL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES OVERFLOWING EVERY NIGHT.
LOTTA'S SECOND WEEK.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
LOTTA IN SIX CHARACTERS,
with Songs and Dances.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY—SECOND LOTTA MATINEE.
In rehearsal—FIRE FLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT as Sir Giles Overreach.
THURSDAY—First Night of ST. MARC.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Davenport's Star Company every evening.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THE WONDERFUL
TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION
have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.
Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents. 3 7 3t*

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street. The Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 6. Night classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. A class for beginners will be formed on Monday next. Terms $2 per quarter. The Tuesday and Friday classes will be continued. Terms $3 per quarter. The evening classes will meet at a quarter before 8. The quarter will consist of twelve lessons. Afternoon classes for ladies, two lessons per week, $20. Private lessons given as usual. Pupils can enter their names from 2 until 6½ o'clock P. M. daily. 3 2 6§

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools," will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS'
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS
From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $160 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 16 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS'

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

THE COMMISSIONS.

From the indignation manifested by thousands of the citizens of Philadelphia at the infamous proposition to bind them hand and foot as the submissive slaves of a few legislative favorites, it is clearly apparent that the passage of the Commission bills, in their present shape, will utterly destroy the ascendancy of the Republican party in this municipality. No Registry law, no Metropolitan Police Commission, no amount of corruption in the canvass or of cheating in the returns, can save a party which repays the confidence of a confiding constituency by robbing it of the last semblance of local self-government and by fastening upon it a set of merciless cormorants. It is unfortunately too true that many minor legislative outrages have been quietly submitted to, but the indignation that has so long been pent up cannot possibly be restrained if the legalization of petty pilferings is to be succeeded by the authorization of gigantic robberies and the inauguration of a scheme which will make Philadelphia tax-payers glad to exchange their lot with that of the most oppressed citizens of the most tyrannical country on the face of the globe. The Republican party is nominally a party of freedom, but if it endorses the Commission bills now pending at Harrisburg, this pretense will be such a flaunting lie that thousands and tens of thousands of Philadelphians who have hitherto voted its ticket will seek the restoration of righteous rule and revenge by joining any organization that promises to bruise the heads of the slimy serpents Republicanism has nourished in her bosom. Too long, oh, too long! has a mighty municipality suffered itself to be deluded, betrayed, outraged, and wronged. No future event can be more certain than that it will rise in wrath as sweeping as the whirlwind against all who are actively concerned in the greatest and most fatal of all betrayals. As a party of freedom, Republicanism was supported by Philadelphia; as a party of the worst form of local slavery, it will be annihilated. As a party of patriotism and purity, it commanded the support of tens of thousands of honest voters; as a party of plunder, and as the serviceable instrument of Tweed, the most notorious and most unscrupulous of Democratic partisans, it will deserve the indignant condemnation of every citizen who has not lost all self-respect, all love of local self-government, and all confidence in the ability of the American people to regulate their own affairs. If it is the deliberate intention of the Legislature to give a fatal stab to the Republican party of the city and State, it can devise no better or surer means for attaining that end than by passing the Commission bills in their present shape, having them signed by the Governor, and putting their commissions in full blast, so that tax-payers may see at once how voraciously King Storks can devour them. Republicanism will then be crushed; taxation on city property will become so onerous that population will be driven away, and its growth and prosperity be fearfully impeded, and the people, forced to choose between absolute ruin and such a local popular uprising as has never before been witnessed on this continent, will find means to strike terror into the seared souls of the legislators who are plotting against them, and all their aiders and abettors.

TAMMANY RULE IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is becoming a serious question with those who are watching the course of events in this country whether we are not approaching a point when the able-bodied tax-payer will feel compelled to let his factory, his warehouse, his machine shop, or whatever industry may engage his immediate attention, to take care of itself, and seriously to devote himself to the task of creating a radical reform in the trade of politics. The tax-payer aforesaid, for the sake of being permitted to attend to his individual business without let or hindrance, has hitherto been content to allow politics to take care of themselves, and to submit to be plundered to an indefinite amount rather than to worry his noble soul in the task of selecting fit persons to make laws for him. The natural consequence of this is that the professional politician, the individual who makes it his business to regulate the business of other people, has waxed fat and haughty, and, having plundered in a comparatively small way without serious opposition for a considerable period, he has now concluded that wholesale robbery is just as easy, just as safe, and a great deal more profitable than *petit larceny*. Things have come to such a pass at the present time that our large and wealthy cities are considered as legitimate objects of plunder by conspirators who seek to control the machinery of the political parties, and through it the elections by which they fill the executive, the legislative, and judicial offices of the government with their creatures; and there has as yet been no effective resistance to a system of tyranny which, unlike most despotisms, has not even the merit of outward dignity, but which is nothing more nor less than old-fashioned highwaymanship legalized.

New York is an example of a city bound hand and foot by iniquitous laws which have placed it absolutely at the mercy of a gang of thieves, and yet, with all the results of Tammany government before our eyes, there are men who claim to be honest and respectable who advocate the Tammany system for Philadelphia, and who profess to believe that it will be beneficial to take the government of the city of Philadelphia out of the hands of its own citizens, and to place it in those of a series of absolutely irresponsible and all-powerful commissions created by the Legislature at Harrisburg. If Tammany extends its sway, as it is attempting to do, and carries its theories of government to their legitimate conclusion, but one end can be reached, and that is revolution. The able-bodied taxpayer will some time be goaded beyond endurance, and the Boss Tweeds of the day will wind up their careers by swinging from the lamp-posts.

We yesterday published the three bills which have been introduced in the Legislature for the creation of a Board of Public Works, a Board of Water Commissioners, and a Metropolitan Police Board for the city of Philadelphia, and we hope sincerely that they have been carefully perused by those of our readers who have their own or the public interests at heart. These bills are all of a kind, and if that creating the Board of Public Works is the most objectionable, it is only because it affords the greatest opportunities for unlimited and unchecked plunder. This bill gives six individuals absolute control of all the highways now opened or to be opened in the city of Philadelphia, with the power to alter, regulate, grade, flag, curb, and gutter, and also to purchase, control, and use all material connected therewith; also the right of repairing and constructing public roads and bridges; also the control of all public buildings and property not already in charge of other commissions; also the right to fill up, level, and clean sunken and other lots; also, control of public sewers and drainage, and the construction and repair thereof; also, control of the paving, repaving, and repairing of streets, and keeping the same in order; also, control of the cleaning of the public streets, roads, and alleys. The board is made the sole and absolute judge of the propriety of any works which it may think proper to carry on under this act, and all the citizens of Philadelphia will have to do in the matter will be to pay the bills when the commissioners order them to do so. The board can open new streets when and where it pleases, and pave them in whatever manner it pleases, and it is made absolutely obligatory upon Councils to levy a tax sufficient to meet all the demands which the board may make upon them, without asking questions with regard to their propriety. The bill contains no provision whatever to limit the action of the board in making contracts, but it may commence new public works of the most elaborate and costly kind, and give the contracts to any one, without regard to the lowest bidder. It is not obliged to advertise for proposals, or to give the public any information whatever with regard to its doings. It is not necessary for us to advance any arguments against an arrangement of this kind, for no half dozen gentlemen should ever be entrusted with the powers which this bill will confer upon the proposed Board of Public Works. We repeat again that this and the other commission bills are designed solely for the purpose of allowing a ring of operators to fill their individual pockets at the expense of the public, and all the arguments that may be drawn from the imperfections of our present system of municipal government can afford no extenuation for a grand scheme of plunder which will reduce Philadelphia to the same pitiable condition as New York.

The fifth section of the bill gives the Board of Public Works the right to determine with what material the streets shall hereafter be paved; and when any other material than cobble stones is used, the board is authorized to issue bonds to any amount, to bear six per cent. interest, and to run for thirty years. It is made the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to add to the tax rate annually an item sufficient to pay the interest of the bonds, and to raise one-thirteenth of the said bonds each year, to provide for their payment at maturity. The city of Philadelphia is already groaning beneath an immense burden of debt, and the tax-payers may well tremble when such a proposition as this is staring them in the face, especially as section sixth makes it the duty of the board to cause the streets, lanes, and alleys laid out in the public plan to be opened, and to pave, curb, and culvert such of them as they may deem necessary, upon tendering to the property-holders upon such new streets, alleys, and lanes the bonds of the city of Philadelphia executed by the board. Here is a job of the most magnificent dimensions, and it is for the purpose of permitting certain politicians and their friends who are anxious to get rich in a hurry to do so, and for no other purpose whatever, that this and the other commission bills have been proposed. This whole scheme is so utterly infamous that we are disposed to say that the tax-payers of Philadelphia will deserve their fate if they do not enter an energetic protest against it, and inform the Legislature in clear and unmistakable language that the outrage will not be submitted to for an instant, and that the commissioners will undertake to execute their functions at their individual peril. On our fifth page we give the opinions of the *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, and *Age* of this morning upon this subject, and we commend them to the careful perusal of our readers. The time has now come when the battle between the able-bodied American tax-payer and the professional politician ought to begin in earnest, and there can be no doubt as to which will win the victory, if men who have the most interest in the proper administration of public affairs will only do their duty as citizens of a professedly free country.

HON. A. G. CATTELL.

At the very end of the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for commencing the work of preparing League Island for a great naval depot, and when the work is once fairly started it will certainly go on, and a great national enterprise in which the citizens of Philadelphia have a particular interest will be satisfactorily consummated ere many years. The opposition to League Island was extremely bitter, and the antagonism of the advocates of rival sites, with the general indifference that is manifested in Congress to Philadelphia interests, made it extremely doubtful whether the work of organizing a great naval depot would ever be commenced, and whether it would not be better for Philadelphia to ask that her magnificent gift should be returned on account of the bad faith of the Government in not making use of it. That the League Island appropriation did finally pass both houses of Congress was in a very great measure due to the untiring exertions of Hon. A. G. Cattell, who thus appropriately finished his Senatorial career. Mr. Cattell's own State is nearly if not quite as much interested in the League Island project as is Pennsylvania, but it is from Pennsylvania, and especially from Philadelphia, that a cordial recognition of his services should come. He is entitled to the hearty thanks of our citizens of all classes for his efforts in behalf of the League Island appropriation, and we hope there will be such a general expression of opinion on the subject as will prove to him that his services are appreciated.

The Public Building Site was again before the commission yesterday afternoon, but no definite action was taken, further than to declare the majority report of the Committee on Location, which favors placing the buildings on the intersection, an answer to the remonstrance presented at the previous meeting of the commission. Mr. Cuyler presented a minority report, advocating the purchase of additional ground by the commission, and the erection of two buildings on the opposite sides of Market street, east of Broad. One of his arguments is based on the score of cheapness, but the obstruction cry is made to do duty, as usual, and is, after all, the only substantial reason urged against placing the building at the intersection of the two streets. Mr. Cuyler appears to be laboring under the apprehension that the erection of the edifice at this point will operate as a complete blocking up of the two highways, without any possible chance for a man or a cart to get around it except by making a detour of two or three squares. He presents nothing that is new in his argument, and acts merely as the mouthpiece of the small party which is determined to have the buildings on Washington Square, or not at all.

The Apportionment Swindle was considered in the State Senate yesterday afternoon, and its outrageous character fully exposed by Mr. Rutan. All amendments proposed by the Republicans were rejected by a party vote, and it is the evident purpose of the majority in the Senate to push the measure through that body as reported. The House, however, stands behind the Senate, and if the Democratic majority in the latter will not listen to the demands of justice, the next Legislature will probably be called upon to make the reapportionment which should be made by the present one.

Smith, the "Rooster," is getting philanthropic. In advocating his paving schemes yesterday in the House, he exclaimed pathetically that "hundreds of poor men were suffering for just such work as street-paving contracts afforded." Why cannot Smith turn over his seat in the Legislature to one of the Almshouse paupers? There would then be but 3699 of those impecunious vagabonds to supply with work on Smith's pavements.

The Workingmen's Benevolent Association, or, as it is generally known, the W. B. A., is composed of about 31,000 members, including both the miners and laborers employed in the various coal regions. These members are from and represent five counties—Schuylkill, Lehigh, Luzerne, Carbon, and Northumberland. The association is governed by an independent executive board in each county, and, in addition, by a General Council of thirty-one members, one member for every thousand in the number of miners and laborers represented. This general council is the ultimate authority, and is empowered to govern the organization by the enactment of laws. Next to the general council the county organizations are the most important, but within these again are various branches, one for every colliery, to which all the hands employed in the colliery, if it be worked by Union men, belong.

The president of the General Council is James Kealy. The President of the Executive Board of Schuylkill county is John Siney. As our coal relations are mostly with Schuylkill, the latter name is the one most often heard here, and on questions in which we are most interested, that official has the exclusive jurisdiction.

NOTICES.

CHILDREN To Ladies, BOYS'
CHILDREN And all others who have BOYS'
CHILDREN the selecting of BOYS'
CHILDREN Boys' Clothing! BOYS'
CHILDREN On our First Floor BOYS'
CHILDREN we have a special department BOYS'
CHILDREN for Boys' and Youths' BOYS'
CHILDREN Clothing, BOYS'
CHILDREN and have a beautiful variety BOYS'
CHILDREN for children from 3 years BOYS'
CHILDREN upward, embracing BOYS'
CHILDREN "Striped Suits," BOYS'
CHILDREN "Prince Imperials," BOYS'
CHILDREN "Continentals," BOYS'
CHILDREN "Knee Breeches," BOYS'
CHILDREN "Garibaldis," BOYS'
CHILDREN "Bismarcks," BOYS'
CHILDREN "Scotch Suits," etc. BOYS'
CHILDREN and for boys and youth, BOYS'
CHILDREN we have all styles and sizes. BOYS'

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TEAS! TEAS!

Just received overland a fresh invoice of

NEW CROP

Green and Black Teas

Of all kinds and qualities, at greatly reduced prices, some of which are put up in quarter boxes expressly for family trade, which are of very fine quality, and will be sold a bargain.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street.

3 8 tuthsu8tp Below Chesnut.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, well located. Address

3 6mwst* P. O. Box 2729.

THE NOTE-BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF E. L. MOSS, deceased, will be continued by JOHN MOSS, Jr.,

2 24fmw6t No. 206 WALNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 24, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The proceeds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:—

NEW YORK CITY.

Austin, Baldwin & Co., Baker & Kitchen, A. Belmont & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Budge, Schiff & Co., Cecil, Stout & Thayer, John J. Cisco & Son, Clarke, Dodge & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Thomas, Denney & Co., Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co. Fisk & Hatch, Frank & Gans, Gibson, Casanova & Co., Glendinning, Davis & Amory, Hatch & Foote, W. T. Hatch & Son, Edward Haight, H. A. Helser's Sons, Howes & Macy, James G. King's Sons, Kountz Brothers, Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, Maitland, Phelps & Co., Marx & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., P. M. Myers & Co., George Opdyke & Co., E. D. Randolph & Co., Reid, Lee & Content, Security Bank, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Soutter & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Trevor & Colgate, Turner Brothers, Union Trust Company, Van Schaick & Co., Vermilye & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co., C. & H. Borie, C. Cambios & Co., E. W. Clarke & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., De Haven & Bro., Drexel & Co., Elliott, Collins & Co., Emory, Benson & Co., Henry L. Fell & Bro., Gaw, Bacon & Co., Glendinning, Davis & Co., W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen, W. Painter & Co., Sailor & Stevenson, D. C. W. Smith & Co., Townsend Whelen & Co.

PITTSBURG.

James T. Brady & Co., N. Holmes & Sons, Masonic Deposit Savings Bank, S. McClean & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona—Kerr & Co., W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte—William F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg—Dauphin Deposit Bank, Dougherty Brothers & Co., Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster—Evans, McEvoy & Co., Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset—Schell & Kimmell.
Titusville—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda—G. F. Mason & Co., Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington—Samuel Hazlett.
West Chester—Kirk, McVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre—A. H. Emley, F. V. Rockafellow.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt July 31, 1865.	Debt at close of Last Administration, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstanding Debt, March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty 6 per ct. stocks.	$606,569,500	1,602,587,350	1,424,098,300
Other six per cent. stocks..	302,301,042	283,677,400	283,673,100
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock..	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7-30 per cent. notes.....	830,000,000		
Three-year six per cent. notes.	212,121,470		
Total funded ..	2,150,784,112	2,107,854,050	1,922,344,700
Greenback notes.....	$473,114,799	356,021,073	356,100,186
Greenback certificates.....	205,822,845	71,140,000	55,238,000
Gold certificates.....		28,775,560	29,657,500
Fractional currency.....	25,750,032	36,781,847	40,573,748
Past-due notes and bonds...	17,268,120	6,422,464	8,261,112
Total Treasury circulation.....	721,950,796	499,140,644	484,830,546
Less gold in Treasury...	35,337,853	98,741,261	103,174,209
	686,612,938	400,399,383	381,656,337
Less currency balance....	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	360,031,731
Total principal of debt.	2,755,995,275	2,491,399,904	2,282,145,431
Yearly interest in gold.....	$64,419,628	124,255,350	113,194,949
Yearly interest in currency..	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge.....	151,832,051	126,389,550	114,852,089

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacific Bonds increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

1 26 tuwthfs40t

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (3 27 6m

No. WALNUT 530 St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New Five Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our office, where all information will be given as to the terms, etc.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 7 6t* PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

United States Loan

Gold and 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
3 8 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to subscribe for the

New United States Loans

At Par in Gold,

And believing GOLD will further decline, can borrow from us all they require for such subscriptions.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Authorized Agents for sale of New Loans. 3 8 tf

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan,

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as to terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

THE CITY COMMISSIONS.

The Opinions of the Leading Papers—The Objections to the Proposed Plan of Public Plunder.

We give below the opinions of three of the principal morning papers with regard to the proposed legislative scheme to place the city government in the hands of irresponsible commissions.

The *Ledger* says:—

"On the 8th of February last the citizens of Philadelphia were advised by this journal that several proposed acts of Assembly were in course of preparation, with the design of transferring the most important departments of our City Government to commissioners named in the body of said bills. * * * Every taxpayer—and every man and woman who pays rent is a taxpayer—as well as the owners of property, should read this printed bill. One of the bills proposes to transfer to six gentlemen, whom the public have no choice or agency in selecting, a power which is practically *unlimited* as to its extent and the money that may be expended, and the public debt that may be incurred in the opening of new streets and highways, in the paving, repairing, and culverting of streets, the cleansing of streets, the building of bridges, the creation of new offices, etc. * * * In expressing what is deemed to be the strong public grounds for opposition to these 'Commissions,' the comments here made will be confined mainly to the first of these bills, which is entitled 'An act to create a Board of Public Works in the city of Philadelphia.' This bill gives the six gentlemen named in the first section exclusive control for five years over the streets, highways, and bridges of the city, as to their paving, repaving, construction, repair, choice of materials for paving the streets, and the purchase of all materials, opening new streets and highways without limit, cleansing of the streets, the taking of land for street purposes, filling up and levelling of vacant lots, the ordering and construction of sewers, and sundry other powers. Such exclusive control of these subjects in one Department, administered by a competent engineer, with skilled assistants, would be proper, and to the great advantage of the city, *if the power to check and control the expenditures*, and to decide when new and expensive works shall or shall not be undertaken, were lodged in the hands of the people of this city, and *their own* chosen reprtsentatives in City Councils. But there is nowhere in the bill any check or limit to what the commissioners may do, except in their own discretion or will. For the above purposes the commissioners are empowered (section 3) to demand annually of Councils any amount of money required by them,' which Councils 'shall' levy a tax to raise. *No limitation here but the will of the commissioners. They become the taxing power to any amount.* The commissioners are further empowered (section 5) to determine the material for paving the streets hereafter, and for all streets they order to be paved with wood or granite blocks or macadamized stone, or anything else than cobble-stone, they are empowered to issue 'City Paving Bonds,' to run thirty years, and there is not a word of limitation to the threatening millions of these bonds which the Commissioners of Public Works may add to our enormous city debt They are further empowered to open up any new streets now laid out on the city 'plan,' hundreds of miles of which *paper* streets are now nothing but farm land, cow lots, high hills, and deep ravines; but upon the opening *up of these paper streets* there is no check or limit but the will of the commissioners; all they have to do is to take possession of the land wherever it lies, order it to be graded, paved, curbed, and culverted, and issue bonds (also without limit) obligating the city to pay the damages. They are still further empowered (section 9) to appoint officers and agents, *without limit as to numbers, and pay salaries without limit as to amounts*, and make whatever contracts they may deem necessary to any extent. And, as if all this were not sufficient, they are finally authorized in the same section to do any and everything else necessary to carry out these already unbounded powers.

"The bill abounds in other objectionable features. Section 4 relieves the commissioners from the supervision and control of the auditing and accounting officers of the city, and *commands* the City Controller to countersign and the City Treasurer to pay every warrant sent to them by the commissioners, on their mere certificate that work has been done, 'or'—mark this little word—*'or'* that the amount was 'contracted for.' Even the mere formal checks upon their power to expend unlimited sums of money are thus taken away by the bill; and there is nothing left for the citizen or tax-payer but *to suffer and pay* whatever the commissioners 'may deem necessary' or choose to demand.

"Now, without regard to the particular gentlemen named in these bills, it must be said that such unbridled powers over the public moneys, over taxation and increase of the city debt, are too vast, and threatening, and dangerous to be intrusted to any half-dozen citizens selected either by themselves or by the Legislature, and *placed beyond the reach of the people for five years*, even if the men named in the bill were infallible as the Roman Pontiff and as pure as 'Aristides the Just.' That the members of the Legislature from the interior, who would justly resent such an outrage upon the rights of their own immediate constituents, will attempt to shackle, oppress, and destroy the rights of the people of this city by passing such a bill, we can hardly believe. It is almost an insult to suppose it. Without their aid the wrong cannot be done.

"As a final point, and one that should of itself be conclusive against all these 'Commission' bills, attention should be directed to the fact that while they provide for the election of these commissioners by the people in 'eighteen hundred and seventy-*six*,' they deprive the people of any choice in the matter for the five intervening years. Now if the people can be trusted to choose the commissioners in 1876, why can they not be trusted in 1871?"

The *Inquirer* says:—

"To these three bills we invite the very closest consideration of our citizens, for there is not a single individual presently or remotely interested in Philadelphia's welfare who is not now, or who will not be wronged, in person and estate, if either of them become a law. *Schemes more monstrous in the insolence and grasp of their wrong have never been set afloat than these.* They are directly the suggestion of William M. Tweed, of New York, who has plundered that city of millions yearly by exactly such machinery as that proposed in these three bills. * * * * That is the source of these bills, and their real object is, first to take from the electors of Philadelphia their right to elect their own officers, and second, to organize three separate boards whose sole business will be to plunder the tax-payers without a hope or chance of redress. * * * But if these commissioners were every one above reproach, it would be a shameless and dangerous precedent to give them the extraordinary and unheard-of powers with which these bills propose to invest them. Their authority, if these measures become laws, will be absolutely without limit, and they can, by virtue of them, do any and every act of local legislation which Councils and the Mayor are now authorized to do without the slightest let or hindrance. The Board of Public Works, composed of five men, each with a salary of $3000 per annum, can, under the bill creating the commission, repave any street, lane, alley, and turnpike in or leading from Philadelphia with whatever material they may select, *without notice for public competition, without advertising for bids, or without being compelled to accept the lowest or best bidder.* No matter what schemes of improvement may suggest themselves to the Board of Public Works, they may carry them out in their own way, at their own price, and the City Councils must create loans and the Receiver of Taxes must raise taxes to pay for what they do, and the City Treasurer must cash whatever warrants the board may see fit to draw, no matter what such warrants may be for, or upon how flimsy a pretext they may be drawn. * * * * *

"It should be borne in mind that these commissioners are to be clothed with powers that now lie either directly in the electors of Philadelphia or in City Councils. Five men, for instance, are made in effect the masters of Councils, and all the present safeguards of the veto of the Mayor and the two-thirds vote of Councils are swept away, and Councils are deprived of all control over the city except that of levying taxes to satisfy the demands likely to accrue from this triple-headed system of plunder.

"Philadelphia has quietly submitted heretofore to many and great wrongs from the hands of the Legislature. But it cannot submit to this one. * * * * Governor Geary dare not sign these bills. The infamy of doing it would bear him down to political and social oblivion."

The *Age* has the following:—

"About three weeks ago (February 18) we uttered a very unequivocal opinion of a bill presented in the House, at Harrisburg, to vest in three citizens named therein many important functions of our municipal government. But this bill was but the precursor of others like it. They are, at present, three in number, but, we suppose, there is another in reserve, which will authorize some one or more persons to assume all the functions of the Mayor, and, perhaps, another to put William B. Mann in the place of Furman Sheppard. As we have them at present the bills are entitled as follows, and the first sections contain the names of the proposed rulers for the people of this city:—'The Water Commissioners,' 'The Metropolitan Police Board,' and 'A Board of Public Works.'

"Just as the Germans evacuate Paris, it is proposed to capture Philadelphia! *We shall be counted among its defenders; and we look upon this whole scheme as one hostile to the interests of the city, and without one public consideration to recommend it.* It does not sugar-coat the pill to us, that a few Democrats are named in these commissions. The bills were introduced by radicals; the majority of the men named in them are radicals, and it is a radical House that is expected to pass them. They are un-Democratic in principle, for they wrest the control of public affairs from the officers elected by the people, and foist into public trusts men selected and nominated in some secret caucus, perhaps without their own knowledge or assent. These commissioners are to hold office till November, 1876, a period that will conveniently include the period of the centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence, and the expenditures incident thereto. *But we believe that there is too much independence at all times among our people to submit tamely to this outrage.* The people of this city, when they wish to do so, can elect Colonel Forney and the rest to office. It is wholly superfluous to put off the election for some years, and put the men in office immediately. If the election by the people can be postponed till 1876, it can, with just as much propriety, be postponed forever. *We call on the citizens of Philadelphia to take cognizance of this plot against them, which now exhibits itself in a form that shows a matured design to capture all the great city interests, which it is the duty of every citizen to defend.*"

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening the German opera troupe will represent Wagner's opera of *Tannhauser*.

Trovatore will be given to-morrow evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Emerald Ring* and the farce of *The Latest from New York* will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading *roles*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *The Little Detective*.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will personate "Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, for the last time, this evening.

To-morrow evening the romantic play of *St. Marc; or, The Soldier of Fortune*, will be produced, with Mr. Davenport in the leading *role*.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl will be on exhibition from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M. to-day.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment is announced for this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

A DIALOGUE IN WALL STREET.—It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health, and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness*. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tell upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up in gold. "Do I look panic-struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator: "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of PLANTATION BITTERS; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. If it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not *very* far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves, and wonderful powers of endurance prove that it is well founded.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

TO SPORTSMEN.—We call the attention of all true sportsmen to the card of that old Napoleon of fishermen, Mr. Samuel Spang, No. 148 N. Third street, to be found in another column. Mr. Spang has just received direct from Europe a magnificent supply of the best trout rods, flies, hair, silk, and silk and hair lines, that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Sportsmen should avail themselves of this golden chance, visit Mr. Spang, be convinced, and supply themselves accordingly.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR CHILDREN.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all affections of the throat. Druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents per box. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

HUBBERT—FERNLEY—On Thursday evening last, 2d instant, in the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Castle, D.D., HARVEY H. HUBBERT, son of the late Alderman W. H. Hubbert, to LIZZIE A. FERNLEY, daughter of the officiating clergyman. §§

JOHNSON—BEERS.—On the evening of the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, Pastor of Twelfth Street M. E. Church, Mr. CURTIS C. JOHNSON to Miss SALLIE E. BEERS, all of this city.

SMITH—HARTRANFT.—March 1, in New Brunswick, by Rev. C. R. artranft, JOHN ELMER SMITH, of Delaware, to LOUISA HARTRANFT, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

PRENDEVILLE.—On the 6th instant, GARRETT PRENDEVILLE, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 717 Griswold street, Fitzwater, below Sixth street, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

STEVENSON.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Meridian Sun Lodge, A. Y. M., William H. Adams Relief Association, and Washington and Lafayette B. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2007 Mount Vernon street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

To proceed to Machpelah Vault. **

SOWDEN.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY SOWDEN, relict of the late Wm. Sowden, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. W. corner of Thompson and Otis streets, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WOLFER.—On Tuesday, March 7, after a long and painful illness, JOHN V. WOLFER, aged 24 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Theodore Kampen, No. 132 N. Second street, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 48mwf

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College will be held at the College Building, on March 11, at 12 o'clock.

The address of the President, Prof. S. D. GROSS, will be delivered in the evening, at 7 o'clock, at the same place.

The Alumni of the College and the members of the Profession are invited to attend.

3 8 2t J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Secretary.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at BARTLETT'S,

2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,

On MONDAY EVENING, March 13.

Subject:—"ORATORY."

JOSH BILLINGS, March 16,

Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."

A. Miner Griswold ("The Fat Contributor"), March 20. General Kilpatrick, March 23. Mrs. Cady Stanton, March 27. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, March 30.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS

RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 3

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent there will be choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sermon this evening by Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, LL. D. 1t*

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Service THIS EVENING, in lecture-room. Prayer-meeting at 7½; preaching at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. B. DALES. All are invited

☞ LETTER-PRESS COPIES CAN BE TAKEN from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 3 6trp†

CLOTHING.

SPRING	$30	OVERCOAT.
SPRING	$25	OVERCOAT.
SPRING	$20	OVERCOAT.
SPRING	$15	OVERCOAT.
SPRING	$10	OVERCOAT.
SPRING	$5	OVERCOAT.

All of the above OVERCOATS are to be had, in every variety, at the

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

IT IS TIME
To think of having your
New Spring Overcoat
made,
And to those desiring one for
The coming season, the
Attractive Inducements
Of a large and
Fashionably Complete
Stock,
With the best of Cutters,
Are offered.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

PH. J. LAUBER,
Nos. 24 and 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Importer of Rhine Wines.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
EXCELLENT
Milwaukee Beer.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA,
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 2mdp CORNELIUS & SONS

DRY GOODS.

1871. 1871.
Spring Silks and Dress Goods.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
A few doors below Market, is now opening
NEW CHECK SILKS,
NEW STRIPE SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
SILK POPLINETTES.
SPRING SHADES WOOL POPLINS,
SPRING SHADES SATIN CLOTHS.
A great variety of new styles of DRESS GOODS for Suits and Travelling Dresses.
BRIGHT PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN and MISSES.
PERCALES AND CHINTZES,
WHITE PIQUES AND CORDS.
A full stock of White Goods, all kinds.
Black Goods.
Mourning Goods.
BLACK TAMISE CLOTHS, BLACK BOMBAZINES, SPRING ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS, DOUBLE-WARP BOMBAZINE-FINISH ALPACAS, Etc. Etc.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1t5p PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH & FOURTH Sts.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW LACES,
NEW JAPANESE.
1 27 mwssmrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Prepararory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for
Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.
An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwsim4p

DRUGS, ETC.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME! FOR PAINTING your houses and rooms. 25,000 pounds ready-mixed Paints, all colors and shades. Pots and Brushes loaned. Call and see samples at
W. F. SIMES & SON'S
Steam Paint Works,
3 8 3t No. 1102 MARKET Street.

CHEAP WINDOW AND HOT-HOUSE GLASS!—1000 boxes 6x8, 7x9, 8x10 Glass for sale at $2 per box; other sizes cheap in proportion. Pure and fresh Putty made daily.
W. F. SIMES & SON'S
Paint and Glass Warehouse,
3 8 3t No. 1102 MARKET Street.

USE CAMPHOR EARLY! NOW IS THE time!—100 pounds pure Refined Camphor at retail, for clothing, carpets, and furs, at
W. F. SIMES & SON'S
Drug and Paint Store,
3 8 3t No. 1102 MARKET Street.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
NATIONAL
Life Insurance Company
OF THE
United States of America.
For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net Assets, January 1, 1870.....$1,224,482 40

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Premiums on Policies	$640,982 18	
Extras, etc.	1,813 78	
Interest	96,885 15	
		$739,680 96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Claims by Death and Annuity	$105,843 20	
Surrendered Policies	19,578 65	
Reinsurance	17,080 40	
Taxes	10,541 19	
Expenses	218,807 33	
	$371,855 87	
Increase in Net Assets during the year,	$367,825 09	
	$1,592,307 49	

Losses adjusted, but unpaid.....$15,000 00

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$89,707 74	
$410,000 U. S. Bonds (cost)	422,597 60	
$6,500 Virginia State 6s (cost)	16,747 26	
Province of Canada 6s (cost)	63,878 33	
Loans on First Mortgages on Real Estate	339,366 70	
Loans on Bonds and Stocks (worth $902,900)	591,000 00	
Loans on other securities	28,552 70	
Office Furniture and all other property	10,457 16	
		$1,592,307 49
Present Value of Reinsured policies	$16,850 00	
Premiums Deferred (Semi-annually and Quarterly)	94,443 00	
Premiums in Course of Collection	33,265 00	
Market Value of Investments in excess of Cost	17,377 74	
Interest accrued	11,354 00	
		$173,289 74
Gross Assets, January 1, 1871		$1,765,595 23
Number of Policies in force, January 1, 1871	7,259	
Amount of Policies in force, January 1, 1871	$18,543,637 00	

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-nine months of its existence, the sum of

$765,597 23,

Which, with the Capital Stock of

$1,000,000,

Makes a total amount of available and valuable Assets of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN 23-100 DOLLARS, the whole of which is held safely and profitably invested for the security of its Policy-Holders.

A valuation of the Policies in force on the first day of January, 1871, made by the most rigid method, and upon the same standard as to Interest and Mortality as that upon which its Premiums are based, shows that the full present value, or amount required to safely reinsure its risks on that date, was $847,889

A careful examination of the above figures, and of the character of the Assets, gives conclusive evidence that the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA affords to its Policy-Holders that which is the most desirable in any Life Insurance Company, namely, *abundant security*.

The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is over 200 per cent; that is, the Company has more than $200 for each $100 of liability. 3 1 wfm6t4p

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
E. A. ROLLINS, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. FEET, Secretary.
JAY COOKE,
Chairman of Executive and Finance Committee.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870:—

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$196,148 51
Interest and other items	11,995 99
	$208,144 50

EXPENDITURES.

Paid claims by death	$32,938 06
" surrendered and lapsed policies	6,504 27
" dividends to policy-holders	1,997 47
" interest on stock	10,276 44
" taxes	3,551 74
" reinsurance	2,350 16
General expenses, including rents, officers' salaries, advertising, books, stationery, etc	50,577 82
Agency expenses, including commissions, salaries, rents, and all other expenses	72,700 66
	$180,224 62

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. bonds	$189,671 91
Cash on hand and in bank	18,635 74
Loans on policies in force	59,148 05
Deferred premiums for the year	42,633 91
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection	53,678 24
All other assets	20,817 24
	$347,635 10

LIABILITIES.

Due for losses by death	$17,064 47
" " all other claims	1,862 82
	$18,927 29

SUMMARY.

Assets	$347,635 10
Liabilities	18,927 29
Capital and Reserve Fund	$328,707 81

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
3 6 mwf2w No. 302 WALNUT St., Philada.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
730 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommen to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
1 14 21 28 wf23t PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Poems," by Lucy Hamilton Hooper, a collection of original and translated pieces which have many positive merits. Mrs. Hooper is a graceful and elegant versifier, and the pieces in the volume before us will be perused with pleasure by cultivated readers. They indicate, however, poetical appreciation and culture rather than poetical genius in the author, who, like many another climber of Parnassus, has not been able to win the best favors of Apollo. Mrs. Hooper's translations from the German and French are uniformly well done, and some of them are exceedingly felicitous. A fine steel-plate portrait of the author appropriately fronts the title-page and adds to the attractions of her book.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., also send us the March numbers of *The Sunday Magazine*, *ood Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*, all of which are handsomely illustrated, and are filled with stories, sketches, and poems for old and young, from the pens of some of the best English writers of the day.

—Porter & Coates send us "From Fourteen to Fourscore," by Mrs. S. W. Jewell, published by Hurd & Houghton, and "Out of the Foam," by John Esten Cooke, published by Carleton. "From Fourteen to Fourscore" professes to be an autobiography, and it is rather a record of events and reminiscences than a connected story. The work is written in a quiet vein, and is characterized by strong religious feeling. It is not lacking in humor, however, and there are some excellent sketches of character and some fine bits of description which will commend it to readers whose tastes incline not to the sensational.

"Out of the Foam" is the work of a writer of talent, who writes too rapidly for the good of his reputation. The story is constructed with considerable ingenuity, and is written in lively, animated style which maintains an unbroken thread of interest. It is impossible, however, to read any of the novels of Mr. Cooke without thinking that they might have been much better than they are if the author had avoided the mock heroics and placed his undoubted abilities rather more under discipline. As it is, his novels lack finish, and their crudities repel readers of culture, upon whose approval alone can a writer build a permanent reputation.

—"Checkmate," which we have received from Evans, Stoddart & Co., is a new novel by J. S. Le Fanu, which has been published in advance of its appearance in Europe by a special arrangement with the author. Le Fanu is one of the most talented novel writers of the day, and "Checkmate" is an intensely interesting story, which few readers will care to lay down until it is finished. The plot is very ingenious, and the leading characters are sketched in a masterly manner, while the denouement is exceedingly effective.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Earle's Deane," by R. E. Francillon, an elaborate and entertaining novel of England and French life which has just been issued from the press of Harper & Brothers.

—From W. S. Gray we have received the following recent publications of the American Tract Society:—

"Short Sermons for the People," by Rev. William S. Plumer, D. D., contains thirty-five short, practical discourses which appeal directly to the soul and conscience of the reader, and which can scarcely fail to effect much good.

"Life at Threescore and Ten," by Rev. Albert Barnes, is a revision made by the author of the discourse delivered in the First Presbyterian Church in this city on December 8, 1868. It was originally published at the request of his friends, and this revised edition was prepared expressly for the American Tract Society, which undertook to give it a more extensive circulation.

"The New Life" contains religious counsel for inquirers and converts, and gives explanations of the practical precepts of religion and encouragement to those who hesitate and doubt.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Queen's Revenge" and a variety of other entertaining short stories and sketches by Wilkie Collins, and "Western Scenes; or, Life on the Prairie," by John S. Robb ("Solitaire"), a collection of humorous sketches descriptive of life in the wild West.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for March contains a variety of interesting information for the members of the photographic profession.

—Ashley, the Jibbenainoay of the Montana Mountains, is lecturing in Vermont.

—Five members of the new House of Representatives are colored men.

—The East Boston ferries are to be free of tolls after the 1st of May.

—Pittsburg, Pa., got $96,976 by its water tax last year, and thinks it did better than any other city of its size in the country.

—Philadelphia contains more houses than New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City combined.

—The production of rubber boots and shoes in New England of late has been about 25,000 pairs per day.

—The Cleveland tunnel now extends into the lake three thousand feet, and reaches nearly half way to the crib.

—Lent began this year on Washington's birthday, and will end on the anniversary of Lee's surrender.

—The harbor of St. Joseph is pronounced, in a report to the United States engineers, to be the finest on Lake Michigan.

—A fine of $10 is imposed upon parties who unsuccessfully hang themselves in front of other people's houses, in New Orleans.

—A story comes from Connecticut that a man, whose son, being under age, married against his will, took offense thereat and got himself appointed guardian over him. Then, under a law which permits a guardian to sell the property of a minor to an amount not exceeding $300, without advertising it, he obtained permission of a Judge of probate to sell his son's half interest, worth $20,000, in his grandfather's estate, and without the boy's knowledge, did sell it to a Sheriff for the paltry sum of $275, and by him it was transferred to the son's mother at the same price. And now the boy, thus defrauded of his inheritance, proposes to see if the Courts of Connecticut will tolerate the proceeding.

A FINANCIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The holders of Turkish bonds are so accustomed to hear gloomy prophecies respecting their investments that they probably will not be much affected by the observations of the *Levant Herald*, which would seem to show that the Porte is fast drifting into the gravest financial crisis it has experienced since the Crimean war. The whole of the January coupons will be paid, but it will be under pressure of such difficulty as no previous liquidation has ever entailed on the Treasury. During the last six or eight years, including the conversion of the consolides, $120,000,000 has been added to the debt of the country, scarcely a shilling of which has been spent on reproductive public works. Taxation has been stretched to its outside limits—the capital alone being now left for a further turn of the fiscal screw—yet the annual excess of expenditure over revenue has gone on increasing till the deficit of the present year will, it is said, fall little short of $25,000,000. A portion of this large sum must no doubt be debited to the extra military preparations necessitated by the recent move of Russia, and to the Yemen expedition; but the balance is still much in excess of the deficit of any recent years, and can only be explained by the wasteful expenditure which now seems to have become a fixed law of Turkish administration. Since 1854 a total of nearly $500,000,000 of public debt has been incurred; of this it is true about $60,000,000, has been paid off, but the balance still entails an annual charge of nearly $35,000,000, or little short of one half of the whole net revenue of the country. There remain, however, vast material resources not only unpledged, but which are as yet fiscally untouched, and which if utilized would go far to relieve the Turkish Treasury once for all from its embarrassments, and spare it the necessity of resorting to further loans. The resources in question are the almost limitless mineral wealth of the country, and the vast forests which abound within easy reach of the sea in both halves of the empire. At the very doors of the capital the coal-mines of Heraclea might be either leased or sold for a lump sum which would tell sensibly on the year's budget, while the deposits of silver, copper, and other metals which also abound in both the European and Asiatic provinces might be similarly turned into gold. There are also the splendid tracts of forest fringing the coast on the banks of a score of rivers which offer easy means of transport to the sea, in plenty enough to feed a host of new native industries and supply half the Western timber markets besides. Add to all this store of wealth what might be further realized by the sale of crown lands, and the roughest estimate of the whole will, in the opinion of the *Levant Herald*, show that the Porte is very far indeed from insolvency; that it has, on the contrary, a reserve capital which needs only to be made available to render the Turkish Treasury one of the easiest in Europe. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a nation which borrows money has many advantages over one that "utilizes its resources." In the present temper of the civilized world a reputation for poverty is to a certain extent a safeguard against the cupidity of Christian neighbors. Debts may as a last resource be repudiated, but resources admit of no repudiation. In time of trouble a nation's resources, like its sins, are sure to find it out, and therefore any nation nowadays that has the good fortune to possess resources may act wisely by keeping them carefully in the background even at the cost of raising loans at an exorbitant rate of interest.

—The railroad companies promise to bring peaches from Delaware to Jersey City during the next season at a considerable reduction from last year's rates.

—Georgia papers, when they feel like publishing a real nice, fresh, and startling piece of news, say some thing about the health of Alexander H. Stephens.

—Congressman William Williams, of New York, and Congressman William Williams, of Indiana, will be likely to suffer some inconvenience by mistakes in the delivery of their letters during their sojourn in Washington.

—The leading Democratic paper in New Hampshire says:—"Better, a thousand times better, we say, frauds at elections than the orderly and legal voting which results from the application of military force by the Federal Executive to the people of the States on election days."

—The town of Peabody, Mass., has counted up the cost of the Peabody funeral, and finds the total to be $5312·67, expended as follows:—Collation, $2307·19; coaches, $1241; music, $389; mourning decorations (including funeral car), $603·75; advertising and printing, $132·75; floral decorations, $100; and other smaller items to make up the amount.

—Boston papers say that the checks drawn by Daniel Webster in favor of the claimants for Spanish indemnity in 1824 were preserved, and have been presented by Hon. Peter Harvey to the fair at the Music Hall. The names of many of the noted men of that day are endorsed on these checks, which were drawn on the Bank of the United States.

—To dodge the Civil Rights bill, the tickets issued for the New Orleans Opera House are inscribed:—"Contract between the Opera Association of New Orleans and the holder of this ticket: It is agreed, and this ticket is sold with the understanding, that the Controller shall have the right to refuse admission or to expel the holder thereof upon returning the regular price of the same."

—Miss Macey Martin Middlebrook, a young Maryland girl, raised last year over 5000 cabbages, and, as the papers of that State mention with pride, she weighs only 123 pounds. Christmas Eve she sold, in Baltimore, over 500 pounds of turkey, of her own raising, at twenty cents per pound, and, since the 15th day of October last, has knitted over three dozen pairs of socks.

—Mrs. Sophia Hawthorne, widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose death in London has been announced, was a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody, of Salem, Mass., and sister of Elizabeth P. Peabody and Mrs. Horace Mann. The Boston *Transcript* says that, independent of her connection with the great novelist, she was from her youth up endeared to a wide circle of friends for her own mental ability and graces of character.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, CAMDEN, on FRIDAY, the 31st of March inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.
March 7, 1871. 3 7t5t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 13

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPEN for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 22, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDIATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
3 2 (Second Story).

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

In accordance with the rules of the Union Republican party, the Republican Board of Registering Officers will meet in their respective divisions on TUESDAY next, 7th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters.

And on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., the Republican citizens will meet in their respective divisions, and elect one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate, to meet in Convention on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to nominate an Auditor and Surveyor-General. Said elections shall be conducted as provided for under the new rules of the Union Republican party, viz.:—"By a Board composed of the present Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee, and all credentials shall be signed by a majority of said Board."

The election officers to conduct the next annual primary election shall be elected at the same time as provided for under new rule No. 8:—"Each Republican citizen shall be entitled to vote for one election officer, and the one having the highest number of votes shall act as Judge, the second in number shall act as Inspector to keep the registry, and the third in number shall be the Inspector to take the tickets."

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 3 3 5t

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod 14 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1869, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
2 13 m 5t

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.

3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
3 3 3 No. 119 MARKET St., General Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY" will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 13 (second Monday), 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. COMEGYS, Secretary.
3 3 fw2t*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARCH 6, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.
3 7 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received from New York:—
A new lot 15,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, much under regular prices.
Pique Trimmings, Royal Ruffings.
Bayadere and straight tucked Ruffings.
New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
A large lot of Registered Edgings, 25, 38, 50, 56, 65, 75, 88c. a piece, 12 yards in a piece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
500 dozen Towels, at less than regular prices.
Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.
Damask Towels, 25, 28, 35, 38, 40, 50, 56, 75c.
Napkins and Doyleys.
White Goods, White Goods.
1 case Corded Piques, 25c., worth 31c.
New style Piques, 25, 31, 33, 38, and 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, French Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Muslins.
India Twill Long Cloths, etc. Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, and 37½c.
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Imported to order expressly for our sales, and are very cheap, from $3 up to $10.
6 4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linens. Russia Crash Toweling. Best makes Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75c., $1.
French Plaid Poplins, 31c.
Best Pacific Percales, 25c. a yard.
Bargains in all-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels. Domet Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, all Linen, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, and 65c. Boys' Shirt Fronts. 3 1

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

AMERICAN AND OTHERS,

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

ART EXHIBITION.

"LAND AND SEA,"

By EDWARD MORAN.

Exhibition in aid of the sufferers by the war in Europe.

Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut St.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Catalogues, illustrated, $1 00. 3 6 9t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE, ETC.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 17

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND

SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $26. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.
Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.
NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.
For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, March 16, at 8 A. M.
The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 11.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1½ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers of this Line will commence loading on March 9, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York. First boat will leave on Saturday, the 11th instant, and daily as usual thereafter.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4½ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6t
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 499 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ORELLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 26. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals etc. 2 8 f

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday. Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier,
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10t No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 5f J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $24.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27f No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

6 13 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS'

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world,

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,*	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13§

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary. 2 14§

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William B. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Billes,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600,288 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMA H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871..$3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	260,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23§

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7t§31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.
8 1

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING. Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples,
5 9m§ GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	P. M. 1:00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	4:45	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	From Pottsville	12 35
To Reading	8:00		P. M.
	P. M.	From Reading	7:25
To Pottsville	3:15		

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:25, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:20 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:20 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:20 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:50 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:55 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	8:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	9:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870, Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Delaware and Chesapeake Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore General Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 528 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:35 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:25 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:— A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:— P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:25 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and M. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Copl

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CARBONIC ACID.

Two Men Smothered to Death.

Last night a man named Robert Thompson and a companion went into a lime-kiln situated south of Race street and west of Twenty-fifth, for the purpose of sleeping. This morning the men were discovered dead, having been smothered by the carbonic acid gas. Coroner Brown has been notified so hold an inquest.

THE RENEWAL OF INSURANCE POLICIES.—A decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the question whether the renewal receipt attached to a fire policy should be stamped states that when by the terms of the policy it expires by limitation in one year, the renewal receipt continues a new contract, renewing or continuing the policy for another year. It should therefore have stamps to the same amount as the original policy. Some misapprehension on this subject has been occasioned by the exemption of receipts from stamp duty, under section fourteen of the act of July 14, 1870. Previous to that amendment, receipts for premiums, which simply prevented a policy from expiring by reason of non-performance of its conditions, as in the case of a common form of life policies of indefinite duration, were held to require only a two-cent receipt stamp. Accordingly they are now considered as coming under the general exemption of receipts. There is no other change in the stamp tax affecting insurance. Any writing, whether called a "receipt" or otherwise, which contains a contract, renewing a policy that has expired from any cause, or is about to expire by limitation, should be stamped the same as an original policy.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1871, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	28,604·14	19,404·04	in9,200·10
For shipment by Canal	.....	2,069·19	d2,062·00
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	9,759·02	2,453·03	in7,305·19
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	1,070·14	285·07	in785·07
Consumed on Lateral	1,468·05	3,064·06	d1,596·01
Lehigh and Wyoming Co.	27·16	234·02	d206·06
Total Anth. paying freight	40,929·11	27,509·12	in13,419·19
Bituminous	8,232·09	6,124·07	in2,108·02
Total all kinds paying freight	49,163·00	33,627·19	in15,535·01
Coal for Company's use	2,869·19	961·07	in1,818·12
Total tonnage for week	51,972·19	34,588·03	in17,384·14
Previously this year	673,091·03	741,176·19	d68,085·16
Total to date	725,064·00	775,766·07	d50,702·05

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

Total to date	36,225·17	34,373·16	1,852·01

A FITTING MEMORIAL.—It is proposed to insert a memorial window for Alice Cary in the "Church of the Strangers," in New York. From this church Miss Cary was buried. It was the last to which she was attached, and is the one of which her surviving sister, Miss Phœbe Cary, is a member. A memorial window has been decided upon by her friends as more appropriate than a tablet. An artist is engaged on the design, and the window will be as rich as the contributions of her friends will justify. It is necessary only to state this object to secure the necessary funds. A few dollars from each of her many friends and admirers will make this graceful monument to her memory. Contributions will be received in Philadelphia by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. Let the responses be promptly made. When finished a circular will be sent to the subscribers with an acknowledgment of their contributions.

A NEW WAY OF FULFILLING A CONTRACT.—Yesterday a family living on Ninth street, above Catharine, engaged three men to move their household goods to another dwelling. In order to estimate the cost of this service, the men desired to be shown the quantity of goods to be carted off, and were admitted for this purpose into the dwelling. But these worthies went about the work of removal in a manner highly reprehensible. Last night, under cover of the darkness, they "jimmied" a door of the house, and ransacked it, carrying off jewelry and a pocket-book containing $20. As they were making their exit, one of them—he who had the funds so surreptitiously obtained—was captured. He refused to give his name. He will have a hearing at the Central Station.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—Last evening an interesting anniversary of the Sunday-school Missionary Society connected with St. Paul's M. E. Church was held in the church building, on Catherine street, above Sixth. A large audience was present, and the church building was beautifully decorated with flags, plants, and flowers. Addresses were made by John Wanamaker, Rev. S. W. Thomas, Rev. W. M. Dalrymple, and Rev. Anthony Atwood. The sum raised by the society during the year was $962. The missionary contributions for the year from the school and church of which Rev. W. J. Paxton is pastor amounted to $1500.

POSITIVELY DANGEROUS.—The residents of the vicinity of Twenty-second and Vine streets have just cause for complaint. In that section stone fights have become a frequent occurrence between two gangs of boys. Yesterday afternoon a boy threw a lump of clay through the bay window of a house on Vine street, near Twenty-second, broke two large panes of glass, and narrowly escaped striking an old lady who was sitting there sewing. The missile then flew through the parlor, and struck a young girl on the foot as she was playing a piano. The neighborhood propose to put a stop to the disgraceful practice.

DON'T PAY FOR THEIR OYSTERS.—Some nights ago the oyster saloon kept by a colored man on Broad street, opposite the Academy of Music, was set on fire, but was extinguished by a policeman before any great amount of damage was done. A number of boys having been hanging around the place and having also been in the habit of eating oysters without paying therefor, they are in arrears to the colored man, who on asking for his money was met with not only a refusal but with threats. Four of the boys have been placed under arrest, and they will be heard before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAYS.—Lieutenant Flaherty this morning arrested a driver of an Adams Express wagon, in Chesnut street, above Twelfth, for obstructing the highways. The driver, whose name is William Wambold, was unloading his wagon, and positively refused to move until he had finished the business. During this time four cars were in waiting and a fifth was just coming down. The Lieutenant told Wambold to move, and, instead of complying, that individual commenced to abuse the officer. He was placed under arrest, and Alderman Morrow fined him.

CLASS SUPPER.—The members of the forty-sixth class of the Central High School met in reunion last evening at Shannon's, on Arch street, over a bountifully-provided table. Richard M. Newman, Esq., presided on the occasion, and the toasts given and replied to were as follows:—"Our Alma Mater," Thomas W. Ayres; "The Benedicts of the Forty-sixth," S. A. Mackeever; "The Medical Profession," Dr. J. M. Barton; "Commercial Interests of the City," J. L. Miles; "Arts and Sciences," Dr. Henry Leffman; "The Law," John Scanlan.

NEW WATER WORKS BOILERS.—The Water Committee of Councils yesterday opened the bids for the construction of five tubular boilers for the Delaware Water Works. The highest bid was that of Sidebotham & Powell, $18,816; the lowest was that of Messrs. I. P. Morris & Co., $12,558. The contract was awarded the latter firm.

DISEASED CHICKENS.—Complaint is being made that quite a number of chickens displayed for sale in the Second street market have their heads cut off. As is well known, the prevailing disease of poultry now-a-day affects the comb of the fowl, and the removal of the head is looked upon with suspicion.

HORSE TRAP.—This morning, at Tenth and Buttonwood streets, a horse fell into a hole which had been dug for the purpose of laying a gas-

MYSTERIOUS.

A Singular Death—Investigation of the Particulars by the Coroner—The Post-mortem Examination.

On Saturday morning last, a man named Thomas Scott, aged thirty-six years, was discovered lying in an unconscious condition in a milk-wagon belonging to a Mr. Lewis Vanhorn, of Frankford. There were bruises on the man, and these, in connection with his stupor and the mysterious circumstances of the case, seemed to warrant the belief that he had been foully dealt with.

Mr. Vanhorn, with the assistance of two policemen, removed Scott to the Episcopal Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday morning, when he died.

The *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. Shapleigh yesterday afternoon revealed the fact that there were several bruises on the right shoulder and a slight rupture of one lung. Death had resulted from inflammation and hemorrhage. Detectives Carlin and Lukens made a thorough investigation of the particulars, and found that Scott had spent last Friday evening at the tavern of Nathaniel Boucher, at Main and Oxford streets, Frankford. He took a number of drinks, and becoming very much intoxicated, was removed to the milk-wagon belonging to Mr. Vanhorn.

The following additional testimony was taken by Coroner Brown at the inquest to-day at noon:—

William Neslie sworn—I reside in Frankford; saw the deceased at Daniel Butcher's hotel on Friday evening at half-past 7 o'clock; he came there with —— ——; they took a drink, and the deceased began dancing and singing: I went out and came in again; the deceased acted as if he was somewhat drunk; he took a good many drinks, and at last became so drunk that he was unable to stand; he acted as if he was half crazy; Mr. Butcher thought he was going to vomit, and myself and two others carried the man out and put him in Mr. Vanhorn's milk wagon; there was no fighting in the tavern; the deceased did not fall, but slid out of a chair; did not see him after he was put in the milk wagon; he acted very strangely; did not know him; never saw him before that night.

Frederick Tinker, of No. 4602 Head street, who helped to remove the deceased to the milk wagon, corroborated in the main the testimony of the preceding witness. The wagon stood in a lane about fifty yards from the hotel.

John Archer, living at No. 16 Sellers street, testified to the fact that there was some fun going on in the tavern on the evening in question. Some one blacked the face of the man with burnt-cork; there was no fight teat night; did not see any one hurt the deceased.

Two other witnesses, Joseph Sackett and Benjamin Hilt, testified, but nothing different from the foregoing was elicited.

Frank Boucher, the son of the tavern-keeper, testified to his having seen the deceased fall out of the chair to the floor; there was no fighting in the place; saw no one injure the deceased.

Mr. Vanhorn stated that it was on Friday morning that he found Scott in this wagon.

Lieutenant McClees saw the deceased in the station-house on Friday morning, and found that he had lost the use of his limbs. His arm was very much swollen and a doctor was called in to examine him. The physician thought that there had been some injury in Scott's chest, and advised his removal to the Episcopal Hospital, which was accordingly done.

Dr. Shapleigh's testimony was to the effect that the deceased had met with considerable violence, not a kick or a strike, but from having been jammed between two things. The injury could also be caused by a plunging fall against a post, or the effect of a heavy weight falling upon him, such as a brick. He might have been run over by a wagon, which would cause the wounds explained.

Death resulted from hemorrhage and inflammation of the pleura.

A Mrs. Ottinger, of Germantown, knew Scott, and testified that he has been crazy for over a year past. The last time she saw him was about three months ago, at which time he was boarding with her.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the deceased came to his death from violence, the cause of which the jury are unable to determine from the evidence before them.

No party is in custody. The men who had been arrested were discharged yesterday.

THE TWENTY-NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—Night before last a Republican association was formed in the Twenty-ninth ward, the following named gentlemen being its officers:—President, George W. Stull, Sr.; Vice-President, Andrew C. Caldwell; Treasurer, James Dingee; Recording Secretary, John J. MacFarlane; Corresponding Secretary, George Deiss; member of the City Executive Committee, Gideon Clark.

STORE ROBBERY.—The store of W. W. Dutton, at the northeast corner of Second street and Church alley, was entered last evening by thieves, who broke off the lock of a door on Church alley. The robbers secured a quantity of jewelry.

ONE BY ONE THEY GO.—This morning a woodman, aided by about two hundred mischievous sons of America, succeeded in felling one of the large trees on the Fifth street side of Independence Square. It was dead to the heart, and threatened to topple over on the pavement.

BAD BOYS.—Five boys were arrested yesterday afternoon for stone throwing in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Locust streets. They were all fined by Alderman Morrow.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Coal Oil Saddle.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

The case under argument this morning is that of Brooks and Barrington vs. Phillips, arising out of the negotiation of the Edgarton farm in Venango county, upon which the operations of the Maple Shade Oil Company were conducted. The plaintiffs charged that after defendants had purchased the territory from Dr. Edgarton, they were instrumental in enabling them to dispose of it at an advance, and for this they claimed a commission, which the Court in Nisi Prius decreed them in the stock of the company at its highest market value, amounting to $246,500. From this decree an appeal was taken, which is now being argued.

Adjourned.

Nisi Prius.

This morning another adjournment was ordered until to-morrow in consequence of the continued indisposition of Judge Williams.

Criminal Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of Gilbert Redan, tried upon the charge of adultery, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty. A motion in arrest of judgment was made.

The prison calendar was taken up.

Hattie Johnson, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a diamond ring valued at $70. It was testified that she worked one day at No. 320 S. Fifth street, and after she had gone the ring was missed from one of the chambers of the house. Subsequently, having stolen another ring, she returned to the house, and confessed she had taken the diamond one.

Frank Dill pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Perry Thomas, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of shoes. It appears that he and a friend named John Jenkins went into a shoe store, and while Jenkins was trying on a pair of shoes Perry hid a pair in his clothes and started off. Jenkins was also tried, but was acquitted.

Jacob Essig was convicted of malicious mischief in getting drunk and smashing his wife's furniture.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

The lively movement in stock circles increases the demand for temporary loans, and generally the banks find good employment for all the funds available. In the present unsettled condition of stocks much caution is exercised, but on Government pledges rates are exceedingly easy. 5 to 6 per cent. may be quoted as the range on these and miscellaneous collaterals. On Reading and other railroad securities margins to cover contingencies are required. The regular business demand increases from day to day, but slowly, and the supply of capital appears abundant for all present wants. The banks show a disposition to expand, indicating full confidence in the future condition of the market.

The gold market is quiet and firm, the sales ranging from 111⅜@111¼.

The Government list is active and steady, and we notice a slight advance on some of the issues, the entire market being firm. The Treasurer in New York is a purchaser to-day of $2,900,000 of Five-twenties.

ing, which sold to the extent of 10,000 shares, varying from 51·31@51 1-16; city 6s, new bonds, sold at 101¼; Pennsylvania was strong, selling at 62; Lehigh Valley at 60¾; and Camden and Amboy at 116¾.

Canal stocks were quiet but stronger. Sales of Schuylkill at 8¾ and Lehigh Valley at 60¾.

In the balance of the list there were no sales; 41¾ was offered for Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad; 43 for Green and Coates; and 17 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$23300 City 6s, N.	95·102¾	900 sh Read R.	s30·50·69
$5000 Pa R reg m bs	95¾	200 do	s60. 50¾
$1000 W & Frank 7s	96	1000 do	s30. 50¾
4 sh Phil Bk	s5.161¼	1000 do	s5.51 3-16
400 sh Leh Nav	b5. 35¾	200 do	51¾
100 do	b30. 35¾	800 do	51¾
110 sh Penna R	61¾	500 do	s30. 50¾
800 do	b60. 62	34 do	51¾
100 do	2d. 62	24 do	51
2 sh Cam & Am	116¾	1541 do	s5.51 3-16
200 sh Reading R	51·31	500 do	s5. 51¾
710 do	51¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	101¾	14 sh 2d & 3d St.	57
$10000 Union Pac R. inc bds	70¾	100 sh 13th & 15th R	24
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94	6 sh Leh V R	60¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold	88⅞	12 sh Manu Bank	29
18 sh Penna R	62	48 sh Sp & Pine R.	25½
200 do	61¾	10 sh N Pa R	45⅛
100 sh Hestonville	17	100 sh Reading	s1.50·94
		200 sh Leh N	b5. 35⅞

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1818, 116@116⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., July, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1867, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1868, 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@109¾. Gold, 111⅛@111⅜. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 114⅛@114½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; do. 1862, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., July, 1865, new, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1867, do. 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1868, do. 111⅜@11 ⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114¾; Gold, 111⅛@111½; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 835@845; Central Pacific Railroad, 950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@760.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	12·00 M.	111⅜
10·30 "	111⅜	12·02 P. M.	111⅜
11·40 "	111⅜	12·05 "	111⅜
11·52 "	111⅜	12·10 "	111⅜
11·55 "	111⅜	12·12 "	111⅜
11·57 "	111⅜	12·15 "	111⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.—Flour is not much in demand.

In Cotton prices are lower. Sales of middling uplands at 14¾c., and Gulf at 15¼@15⅝c.

The offerings of Cloverseed have fallen off, and there is less doing. Sales of 500 bushels at 11¼@11½c. In Timothy and Flaxseed no change. They are scarce.

The general aspect of the Flour market has not changed, the inquiry being moderate, and mostly confined to the wants of the local trade. About 1800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·75; extras at $6@6·95; spring wheat extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy Ohio and St. Louis at $8@9 50. Rye Flour sells as wanted at $6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is quiet. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1 65 per bushel for Indiana red; $1·70 for amber; $1·75@1·85 for Michigan white. Corn is quiet. Sales of 10,000 bushels yellow at 81c. Oats are not so active. Sales of 2100 bushels Pennsylvania at 62½@64c.

Whisky is lower. Sales of 150 barrels Western iron-bound at 92@92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....46 | 11 A. M.....53 | 2 P. M.....55

SUN RISES.....6·23 | MOON SETS.....7·50
SUN SETS.....5·59 | HIGH WATER.....2·25

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Nor. brig Olaf Kyrre, Olsen, Bristol, Eng., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr William Wiler, May, Dighton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Sarah C. Parke, Blake, from Millville, with wood to E. Gergas.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Loper, from Morris River, with wood to Watson & Co.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatum, from Bridgeport.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Fall River.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
2 13 tuths6p

COMICALITIES.
The Latest Sensation.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
1 21 smw6p PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BOILERS.
Allen's Patent will Remove Scale from Steam Boilers.
Guaranteed not to injure the iron. In boxed cans, three gallons. Price $6 per can.
JOSIAH J. ALLEN,
3 8 6t6p No. 4 South DELAWARE Avenue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp*

FOURTH EDITION

OUTRAGES AT THE COAL FIELDS.

The Tragedy at Mount Carmel.

Reward Offered for the Murderers.

Mining Operations Resumed

Wilmington Methodist Conference.

Wheeling Savings Bank Failure.

Indictment of the Cashier.

Arson on the High Seas.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Wheeling Savings Bank Failure—Indictments Against the Cashier.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 8.—The Grand Jury have found nine indictments against A. C. Quarrier. Seven of these are for feloniously making an entry in an account kept by a joint stock company with intent to conceal the true state of the accounts. The indictments charged that on the 16th of December, 1867, he changed the figures to the credit of the account of the Norway Iron Manufacturing Company from $6788·25, so that on the ledger they read $16,788·25. On the 24th of the same month, in the same account, the figures $2127·47 were changed to read $13,127·47. On January 14, 1868, the figures $2735·33 were changed to $12,735·33. On the 27th of March the figures $1368·83 were changed to $11,368·83, and other similar changes; that the figures cash in the credit account marked Levis were changed on November 1, 1870, from $51,876 to $151,878, and on November 11 from $150 to $1150. The other two indictments are for embezzling four United States bonds of $500 each and four of $1000 each.

Murderers Indicted.

An indictment for murder in the first degree was found against Thomas Harrington for the murder of John Duffey, on the 30th of January last. John Mulcerren, alias Jack Kerns, for killing Dan Sullivan, about Christmas, was indicted for murder in the first degree. The two murder trials are set for to-morrow. Quarrier's is set for Friday.

German Mass Meeting.

The German citizens of this city held a mass meeting last evening, to consider the propriety of holding a grand celebration of the victories won by the German armies in the late war.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—The Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church assembled in its third annual session this morning, Bishop Scott presiding, who conducted the opening service, assisted by Revs. E. Miller and W. Urie.

Rev. S. Gracey was elected Secretary, and Revs. H. S. Thompson, T. L. Poulson, and T. Martindale, assistants.

Dr. J. Jump extended a cordial welcome to the Conference on behalf of the trustees of the church.

Rev. A. Cookman responded. The usual standing committees were ordered. The Presiding Elders were appointed a Committee on Members. The class of the first year were called and passed except F. W. Collins, whose case was laid over for the present.

FROM THE STATE.

Reward Offered for the Mount Carmel Murderer.

TAMAQUA, Pa., March 8.—The following has been issued from the *Anthracite Monitor* office:

At a meeting of the Mount Carmel district M. and L. B. A., a reward of $500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the man or men who fired into and exploded a keg of powder at the house of David Williams, in the borough, which outrage resulted in the killing of George Hoffman. Earnest efforts are being made by the W. B. A. to discover the guilty parties.

Mining Operations Resumed.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 8.—Taggart, Butler & Co.'s works at Mount Pleasant resumed work yesterday, and it is thought the Spring Mountain Coal Company at Jamesville will resume to-morrow.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 8.—In the Senate to-day was received the Governor's appointment of the following as Prosecutors of the Pleas:—John Hopper, of Passaic; Abraham D. Campbell, of Bergen; Julius A. Fay, Jr., of Union; and A. L. Huggs, of Atlantic. The bill establishing a State Reform School for Girls was passed.

In the House the Geological Survey Drainage bill has passed. The Redistricting bill will be presented this afternoon. It is understood that Hudson county gains two, Union one, and Warren, Hunterdon, and Sussex each lose one member. The Rev. Dr. Wines, of New York, addressed the House during the morning recess on prison reform.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arson on the High Seas.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Charles Perdue, Charles Meredith, and Thomas Allen, charged with arson on the high seas, were arraigned in the United States Circuit Court this morning, before Judge Woodruff, the indictment being for burning a ship at sea, a crime punishable with death. The court-room was densely crowded with interested spectators. The trial was opened by Assistant District Attorney Purdy, who dwelt with great force upon the enormity of the crime. The prisoners are defended by Benjamin F. Russell.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 8.—There were twenty proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $4,594,550 at 9 89@10 38, and the awards $2,000,000 at 9·89@10·03.

Shipment of Specie.

The Russia took out $529,696 in specie to-day.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales 3000 bales; uplands at 14½c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales 9000 bbls. State at $6·10@7·45; Ohio at $7@7·65; Western at $6·10@8; Southern at $7·10@9. Wheat dull and market favor buyers. Corn heavy; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 67@68c. Oats firm, but quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky steady at 92¼@93c.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¾; for account, 91¾. American securities quiet and steady; [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, March 8—3 P. M.—Pork 72s., 6d.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Union Pacific Railroad.

Continued from the Third Edition.

"Since the opening of our road we have been seeking to secure the transportation of teas and silks of China and Japan, and arrangements have recently been made to secure a large portion of this business overland, and we expect during the coming season a very large increase of receipts from this source.

"The great mutations which have taken place in our securities in the months past perhaps demand some explanation. After we had saved the Government millions upon millions on the cost of transportation over the plains and to the Pacific; after we had done away with the necessity of keeping soldiers for eighteen hundred miles to secure the safety of emigration and trans-continental trade; after we had opened the vast interior to settlement seven years earlier than required of us by our charter, the action of some of the departments of the Government became so hostile to us as to shake the credit of the corporation.

"The Treasury Department first refused to receive United States Pacific Railroad bonds as a basis for banking, and thus lessened their mercantile value. It next selected and set apart these bonds in its monthly publication of the public debt as if not a portion of the debt of the United States, but of our road exclusively, thus apparently indicating its irresponsibility, and thereby again lessening their value. Then published monthly not only the indebtedness with interest, but the deficit of the interest, as if due by us and left unpaid, and then, worst of all and hardest of all, withheld from us our earnings in the transportation of letters, newspaper-packages, and of army and navy, all of which we had hitherto been paid one-half of as under act of Congress. The Treasury Department was fortified in the last act of injustice by an opinion of the Attorney-General. These repeated blows against this, the greatest work of the age, so unexpectedly directed, shook our credit for a time, for it was soon seen and felt that no corporation could withstand such attacks, and hence the wide and wild variations in the market value of our securities.

The Judiciary Committee

of the United States Senate, every member except one, offset their legal opinion, that the interest was not due, against the opinion of the Attorney-General that it was due, and every other committee in both houses of Congress, before whom the question was brought, agreed with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Both houses of Congress finally reversed the action of the Treasury Department and of the Attorney-General, the House of Representatives, without a division, and the result is the restoration of the credit of the company, with a great advance in all its securities.

OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

After the reading of the report, Hon. James Brooks, of New York, was called to the chair, and the meeting proceeded to elect directors for the ensuing year.

The whole number of votes cast was 302,539, which were unanimous for the following ticket: Oliver Ames, John Duff, Elsha Atkins, Oakes Ames, Gardner Dexter, and R. E. Robbins, of Massachusetts; L. P. Morton, James Brooks, Sidney Dillon, and Andrew Carnegie, of New York; Thomas A. Scott and J. Edgar Thomson, of Pennsylvania; George M. Pullman, of Illinois; C. T. Bushnell, of Cincinnati; and G. M. Dodge, of Iowa.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 8.—A fire yesterday burned five buildings on Delaware street, involving a loss of about $25,000; only partially insured. The principal losers are Farral Bros. and Messrs. Ashton.

Reign of Terror in Kansas.

Reports from Southern Kansas state that there is likely to be a repetition of the reign of terror that existed there last fall, which culminated in the hanging of six or eight reputed horsethieves.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President to-day made the following appointment of members of the Southern claims commission, as provided for by the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, relative to claims of Southern loyalists:—Judge Addis, of Vermont; ex-Senator Howell, of Iowa; and ex-Representative Ferris, of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—A large number of reports were made from committees, among them the House bill increasing the number of mercantile appraisers, amended so as to make the appraisers furnish a list of all the vendors of vinous, spirituous, and malt liquors in Philadelphia to the City Treasurer, and requiring the Treasurer to return all persons selling without license to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The bill repeals all laws requiring constables to make these returns.

Mr. Brooke introduced a bill to incorporate the Norris Bank of Norristown.

Mr. Dechert, one supplementary to an act relating to corporations, passed April 26, 1855.

Mr. White, one authorizing the Supreme Court to grant new trials.

Mr. Mumma introduced a bill relating to judicial pensions. This bill proposes that any law judge of any court of this Commonwealth who, having held his commission as such at least ten years, shall, after having attained the age of seventy years, resign his office, shall during the rest of his life receive the same salary which was paid him at the time of his resignation. Any law judge who, having held his commission and acted as such for at least ten years, shall become so far broken down in health as to be unfitted to perform his official duties, may on resigning his commission be entitled to receive one half the amount of salary paid him at the time of his resignation for such period as by such disability he shall be unfitted to follow his professional pursuits.

Mr. Delamater, one extending the act of April 9, 1867, entitled "A further supplement to an act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools to cities and boroughs with a population of over seven thousand."

Mr. Knight, one to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners in Bucks county, and for other purposes, the commission to inquire into the financial matters of the county for some years past.

Mr. Randall, one to incorporate the New River Bridge Company.

Mr. Dechert, one supplementary to the act to facilitate the barring of entails.

Mr. Hensey, one authorizing prothonotaries to enter satisfaction on judgments, when the same are attached.

Mr. Davis, one incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Reading.

Mr. Dillon, one extending the provisions of the 14th section of the act relative to the Orphans' Court, approved March 29, 1832, to include the public debt of Williamsport.

By Mr. Connell, a supplement to the act providing for the regulation and inspection of buildings in Philadelphia. This bill repeals the fifth section of the original act, which provides that the duties of inspectors shall terminate when the walls shall have been completed and the building enclosed. His duties shall extend until the building is completed. Before any heating apparatus shall be placed in a building notice must be given to the Building Inspectors, who shall see that the apparatus is properly constructed with reference to the safety of the building. The duties of the inspectors shall extend all over the city, and only houses, barns, etc., used for farming purposes shall be considered as belonging to the rural districts. Two additional inspectors are to be appointed, one by the District Court and one by the Mayor, each for five years, and to have the same duties and salaries.

Also one exempting the property of the Masonic Hall, in the Twenty-first ward of Philadelphia, from taxation.

House.

The House bill authorizing Councils, at the request of the owners of a majority of feet front on any street, to pave and improve the same, and to create loans for the expenses, and enter a judgment against the properties, to hold good, upon payment of the annual interest, for twenty years, was considered.

Mr. Miller moved to strike out all that portion of the bill which authorized the creating of loans and the entry of judgment.

This was agreed to by 66 ayes to 17 nays.

All the Philadelphians voted in favor of striking out except Messrs. Cloud, Duffy, Dumbell, Griffiths, Hagar, Lamon, Reyburn, and Smith. Absent, Mr. Josephs.

Mr. Dumbell offered an amendment that the bill should not apply to the repaving of streets which have once been paved at the expense of property owners. He said that when work was once done and paid for by the owners their obligation should cease. Lost.

Mr. Elliott held that it was unfair to impose general taxation for special and local improvements. Those who wanted new or patent pavements in their own locality should be willing to pay for them. He offered the following amendment, viz.:—That when any repaving is done with other than cobble stones, the authorities shall have the right to charge the cost thereof to the property owners.

Mr. Miller said that this proposition was an excellent one, and would save the city thousands of dollars which she was now about borrowing to pay for a local improvement on Broad street.

Mr. Dumbell opposed this amendment because it would allow contractors, by securing the assent of a majority of property-owners, to repave any street. The minority would be forced to incur heavy expenses for a thing they did not want. This would be unfair to poor men.

Mr. Elliott ridiculed the idea of poor men owning property on Broad street. If owners were not satisfied with their present pavements they should pay for new ones. The assent of a majority ought to be sufficient, because otherwise one or two persons in each block might prevent some very necessary changes.

The amendment of Mr. Elliott was agreed to by 42 ayes to 30 noes. The Philadelphians voting for the amendment were Messrs. Albright, Cloud, Elliott, Hager, Johnston, Josephs, Lamon, Marshall, Miller, Quigley, Smith, and Thomson. Those voting against the amendment were Messrs. Duffy, Dumbell, Griffiths, McGowan, Reyburn, and Moon.

The bill was then passed, having been divested of all its provisions except the simple one of authorizing Councils, on petition of the owners of a majority of feet front, to pave or repair, subject to the manner of payment as indicated by Mr. Elliott. All the Philadelphians voted for the bill except Mr. Dumbell.

House bill exempting the property of the German Independent Congregation from municipal taxation was passed.

THN NATHAN MURDERER.

The Assassin Known to the Police—Inadvertent Confession of a Professional Burglar.

The *Times* announced the confinement of Ellis at the Sixth Ward Station-house several weeks ago, but refrained from mentioning him by name, for fear that it would injure if not defeat the plans of the detectives. It merely stated that the prisoner was supposed to have some knowledge of the murder, although the reporter was in full possession of all the facts in the case, which, as it was believed, were not known to more than four persons.

One of these was the late Superintendent Jourdan, whose suspicions fastened on Forrester from a remark which Ellis was reported to have made in the State Prison, where he was imprisoned for burglary. It was told to the late superintendent that Ellis had said, on hearing of the Nathan murder, that he had planned with Forrester previous to his arrest and sentence to "crack" the house of Mr. Nathan, in Twenty-third street. Mr. Jourdan promptly obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Cardozo, and had Ellis brought from Sing-Sing in a secret manner, and placed in the Franklin Street Station House, where he was kept in the most rigid seclusion.

Before Mr. Jourdan had sufficient time to elicit any confession from Ellis he died, leaving to Judge Cardozo, a relative of Mr. Nathan, and Judge Dowling, his most intimate friend, together with two other gentlemen, the task of unravelling the great mystery to which he had devoted his constant and unflagging attention. So guarded and close did he preserve his plans that it was not until after his death that Mr. Kelso, his Chief Detective and subsequent successor, became aware that he entertained any suspicions against Ellis or Forrester. After keeping Ellis here for six weeks, he was sent back to State Prison without having peached on his "pal."

In consideration of the premature publication of some of the minor facts about the detectives' operations, it will not do any harm to mention now that Ellis has been constantly watched by a fellow-convict ever since he re-entered the prison doors at Sing Sing. At one time the detectives thought that they had enough evidence to make out a case against Forrester, but they found that it was not suffic